Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 63 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
13th March	Khyber	8946
19th "	Bremen	11540 extra
20th "	Devanha	8902
27th "	Morea*	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April	Kashmir	8841
10th "	Kalyan	8987
17th "	Manora	7388
24th "	Khiva†	9947
1st May	Sardinia	6580

The MANORA is fitted with Third Class accommodation for Gentlemen in Ten and Twelve berthed Cabins. The Single Fare to London is £30.

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

AILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date.	Steamers	Tons	
18th March	Dilwara	5378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	eamers	—
12th March	Taroba	East and South Africa; noon.
11th "	Chakla	Karachi direct:
18th "	Linga	Karachi via Kath Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Somedono Maru	..	5185	14th Mar.	18th Mar.
Koyei Maru	..	4739	18th Mar.	28th Mar.
Totomi Maru	S. Akiyoshi	1256	25th Mar.	8th April

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	Imai zumi	29th Feb	15th Mar	Japan
Shingo Maru	Shichiyama	1st Mar.	2nd "	"
Indus Maru	R Yano	25th Mar.	4th Apl.	"
Java Maru	S K'mura	15th Mar.	26th Mar	"
Kasado Maru	S Kawada	29th Mar	1st Apl	"
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatsuki	5th April	6th April	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIDA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay.
Siam Building, Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. " LOYALTY. "

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
10th April 1920.
8th June 1920

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic address "Jalaz
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND .£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $ 21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $ 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

O. W. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,030,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMGSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,350,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special ar rangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.
(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)
At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.
REGISTERED OFFICE.
7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Seth Ramgopal Ramrikh, alternate Director.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt. Banker Indore.
Seth Sitaram Kisondayal Podar of Messrs. Cheniram Jesraj.
Seth Dulichand Ramkuwar Dalmia of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
Seth Kedarmal Bhuramal Ladya of Messrs. Gulabrai Kedarmal.
Seth Lachhmandas Harakchand Daga Munim of R. B. Bansilal Abirchand.
Seth Shivnarayan Bakshiram Nemani.
Ratansi Dharamsey Morarji, Esq.
Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Esq., M.V.O. O.B.E.
Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, Esq.
Umar Sobani, Esq.
M. S. Captain, Esq.
Ag. Secretary Bisheshwar Nath Bhargava, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½% per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest allowed unless the sum accrued amounts Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed o deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS

The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allows at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE £4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.

OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
216, Hornby Road.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	at Rs.	15	0	0 each
Georgette Hats	at ,,	15	0	0 ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0	0 ,,
Tameshanta Hats	at Rs.	10 & ,,	12	8 0 ,,

AHMED ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 479.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Ba tavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
6, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah Mosul, Basrah City.

	£
Authorised Capital ...	2,000,000
Called up ...	800,000
Reserve Fund ...	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders ...	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 81,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustees of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

A Resolution

We will send to the best of our ability our Famous Benares articles as follows
(1) Beautiful, Hardwear, Economical and Finest

COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES

Each piece for one complete suit, Rs. 12 per piece.
(2) Benares Sarees, in best styles and workmanship, Price, Rs. 35 upwards each.
(3) A set of 36 Brass Kitchen Toys suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs, Price, Rs. 5 per set.
(4) A set of Cossi Silk (a) Two handkerchiefs (b) Two piars Socks (c) Two Soft collars Rs. 3 per set.
(5) Brass Gods and Goddesses, such as Rama, Krishna, Durga, Lakhshmi, Monkey-ged, etc., Rs. 2 each.
(6) A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such as elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Rs. 5 per set
(7) Tobacco or Surti pils and powder, Price, Rs. 10 to 40 per seer.

Readers! This resolution is open to you by—These offers can be yours. Order this very minute from :—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
Benares City.

ICY-HOT

BOTTLE AND CARAFE KEEPS CONTENTS EITHER ICY COLD OR STEAMING HOT FOR DAYS

Invaluable for House-keepers Nurses, Campers, Travellers, Automobilists.

Illustrated Price List Free,

SOLE AGENTS :
THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET FORT BOMBAY

STOCKISTS OF

PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, VARNISHES OILS & BRUSHES.

H. MAHOMEDBHOY & Co.,
244, Nagdevi Street, No. 3, BOMBAY.
PRICES RIGHT—
SERVICE PROMPT—
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
C.B. 788

LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE
No. 96
FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, etc.
Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.
All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.
CALL AT
D. R. WAGLE,
GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT
near Tram Terminus, Girgaon.

AMICHAND GOVANJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioners' Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Sheikh Memon Street, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate :—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1911 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary
WHE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Safroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mukati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

P. B. BOX 288, BOMBAY.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.
Prices in England, 1/3 and 3/-

Sole Manufacturers,
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

LARGE & FRESH STOCK

OF

Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs.	as.
Glace Kid Shoes	5	4	Marching Boots	14	0
Million Shoes M. S.	5	6	Superior Shoes H.S.	10	6
Million Boots	6	10	Canvas Shoes	4	12
Monsoon Boots	6	14	Superior Boots H. S.	12	6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 & Rs. 5			Ladies Shoes	5	10
Boys Boots	5	0	„ Boots	9	0

Packing and Postage Extra.
Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.
Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to Rs. 36
25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.
PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents :—The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

FORD CAR OWNERS

Can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts and accessories from

R. T. MEHTA & Co,

Near West End Cinema,
CHARNI ROAD BOMBAY! No. 4.

A boon to the Electrical World.
Cheap, Light, Beautiful and Economical
Can be instantly attached to any current and Plug.
No smoke, smell nor noise

"Redtop" Electric Stove.

Price Rs. 15 and 17.
Please ask for Circular. Agents wanted in all principal Cities and Towns.
Sole Agents for India :—

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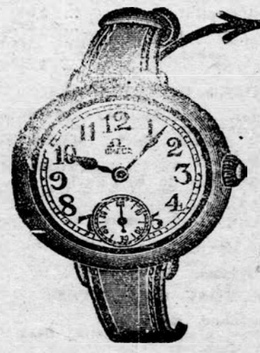
Fort, Green Street, Near Bombay Bank, BOMBAY.

OMEGA



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"In the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem

POCKET WATCHES

Nickel Case	from	Rs. 23-8
Silver „	„	„ 36-8

STRAP WATCHES

Nickel Case from	Rs. 31	Gold 9 ct.		Rs. 96
0935 Silver „	„ 35	„ 14 ct.		„ 118
Square Shape „	„ 50-8	„ 18 ct.		„ 140

Black or White Dial with Luminous Figures and Hands Visible at Night, Rs. 10 extr
Obtainable from all the Watch-Makers in India and Burma or direct of the Sole Agents

ABRECHT & Co., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY RANGOON, MADRAS
Bombay Office :—289, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

[Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 or 31st December.]
BRANCHES :—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jnaria.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-12-19)	Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 14,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

JOT IT DOWN

ON YOUR

Mind Tablet

THAT OUR

E-T-R-U-S-S

Famous Nature Cures, the "E" and the "A", are universally acknowledged to be the best boons to mankind. The former priced at rupees fifteen only is a sure cure for Functional weakness, lost Virility and Wrecked manhood, while the latter priced at rupees twenty-five and annas eight only, is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head and Throat. V.P.P. charges extra for both. Thousands sold in India. Highest references. Each worth its weight in gold and many times over. Unobtainable elsewhere. Detailed booklets for one or both, as desired, free on application to—

A-C-T-I-N-A

Rai B. S. Bhandari, M.A.,
BATALA (PUNJAB)

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property,
The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and,
Above all a Policy with us is essential for you and your family.

*Because of our Prices, our Terms, and especially our

Special Benefits :—

For particulars of which apply to,

Branch Manager.
The Great Eastern L. A. Co., Ltd.
12/14 CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

American Boots & Shoes for YOU

Received by last mail
Direct from America.

Styles to suit your taste and purse—durability Guaranteed.

A. HASSAM & SONS Dealers in Fashionable Footwear.
KERRAWALLA BUILDINGS,
Opp: Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, BOMBAY, No. 2.
C.B. 568

The General Engineering & Stores Supply Agency

201-203, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "STOREHOUSE." Telephone No. 91

Shipchandlers. contractors & hardware merchants.
Ready stock of mills. gins and Factory requisites.
Immediate delivary of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, Anvils, Circular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.
Sole Agents for Lenox hack saw blades, band saws and belting
Special attention paid to upcountry orders.

YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation cough, colds, cuts, bruises, etc.

IS

AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.
Literature sent on request.

Bhieka Cullianjee & Co.
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF

OCCULITS and OPTICIANS

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est. 1886.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.

The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of an **Ophthalmic Surgeon** from the **Royal London Ophthalmic Moorfields, Hospital.**

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses, *i.e.* **Kryptok** and various other forms of bifocal and Spherical Cylinders, Sphero Cylinders **Toric** Prisms and their combinations in white **Sir William Crookes** and others Tinted lenses.

Businessmen !!!

If you wish to succeed, your reference library should be complete.

Professor Davar's following three books embody the result of close study and investigation of the business problems for the past twenty years as the Principal of Davar's College of Commerce; Government Professor of Business Organisation and Mercantile Law and a University Examiner.

1. BUSINESS ORGANISATION.

A book full of information about companies, their floatation, secretarial work, procedure at meetings of directors, share-holders, keeping of minutes, organisation and management of business offices, large industrial enterprises, labour efficiency and its organisation; Stock Exchange practice, Indian, English and American; scientific advertising and practical hints in connection therewith etc., Rs. 6

2. INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW

2nd Edition)

A treatment of law in simple English with regard to contracts, partnership, companies, bills, cheques, Arbitration, insurance (life, fire and marine) shipping; insolvency, stamps and Limitations, with a complete index for each reference. Rs. 6-8-0.

3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING.

Dealing with a complete explanation of accountancy methods with illustrations with regard to firms, companies banks, branch offices etc., with notes on auditing of each class of enterprise. Rs. 6.

ALL IN SIMPLE ENGLISH.

Copies can be had from.

Messrs. Ramchandra Govind Son,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE
CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

Maximoth stock of
Ironware, Platedware, Enamelware, Crockery, Cutlery. etc., etc.

ALLADIN DHANJI

SHOP No. 33 Sheikh Memon Street BOMBAY
SHOWROOM 6/7 Lohar Chawl Crawford Market BOMBAY.

TAILORS

FOR

HIGH FOLK

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST is now open and will CLOSE on or before 24th March, 1920, as may be decided by the Directors.

(THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES BOMBAY.)

ABSTRACT FROM THE.

PROSPECTUS.

OF

The New Oil Mills Company, Ltd.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, ... Rs. 12,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 12,00,000

Divided into 48,000 Shares of Rs. 25 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 on application.
Rs. 5 on allotment;

the remaining capital will be called for as required, at intervals of not less than three months, in calls of Rs. 5 each.

The Directors and their friends have taken up 24000 shares of the value of Rs. 6 Lacs and the remaining 24000 shares which are offered for public subscription have been underwritten by Messrs. Batliwalla and Karani.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1 Ambalal Sarabhai Esquire, Chairman.—Merchant (Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.) Ahmedabad & Bombay.
2 Ratansey Dharamsey Morarji Esquire, Merchant. (Messrs. Morarji Goculdas & Company) Bombay.
3 M. S. Capitain Esq. Solicitor Bombay.
4 Kasturbhai Manibhai Nagarseth Esquire Merchant (M. Nagarseth & Sons.) Ahmedabad & Bombay.
5 Burjorji Nusserwanji, Esq. Merchant and Railway Contractor. (Billimora.)
6 Balabhai Jamnadas Esq. B.A. Ex-Officio, Managing Agent, The Gujarat Oil Mills, Ltd. Ahmedabad.

AGENTS.

Messrs. Balabhai and Company, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS.

The Bank of India Limited, Bombay.
The Central Bank of India Limited, Bombay.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITOR.

Rustomji N. Mehta Esq. Postal Press Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.
BOMBAY.

Temperorary Address:—65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

The Company has been formed with the following objects:—

(1). The crushing of oil seeds of various knds, as Castor seeds, Linseeds, Rapeseeds Ground-nut, Cotton-seeds, Mohwra seeds etc.
(2). The manufacture of boiled and solid oils and refinement of oils, specially edible oils and the preparation of other products like Margarine Salad oil etc.
(3) The utilization of bye products in the manufacture of soap Glycerine. Candle, Paints, Varnishes and of manures.

It is not intended to take up immediately all the lines indicated above; for the first few years, the operation will be restricted to the crushing of oils and and to the manufacturing of pale and double boiled linseed oils in which field the Managing Agents already enjoy a good position.

The factory of the Company will be located in the vicinity of Bombay.

The Company is fortunate in securing the services of the Managing Agents who have at their back an experience of nearly 10 years in Managing a similar concern at Ahmedabad, which gives a handsom dividend to its share holders, Mr. Balabhai Jamnadas of the Agent's firm has visited Europe and has personally inspected several oil factories at Hamburg, Harburg, Mareseilles and other places, and has taken a course of special study of the Chemistry of oils in a laboratory in England.

Application for Shares to be made on forms prescribed and sent to the Registered office of the Company or to Messrs. Batlivala and Karani, together with the amount payable on application for each share.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Managing Agents of the Company and from Messrs. Batliwala and Karani. Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of March, 1920.

9330

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—RED CROSS MOTOR LAUNCH, length 50', Beam 9' 6", Draft 2' 6', H.P. 30 Speed 9 miles per hour. Depth 4' 3", Copper sheathed. Can be seen R. I. M. DOCKYARD. Apply Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

9338

THE MILL MACHINERY & GENERAL STORES LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THOSE SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet sent in their allotment moneys, are requested to send them as early as possible to the Company's Office at Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. They are reminded that in case of non-payment within a reasonable time, their Shares would be liable to forfeiture.

9327

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF LAND, SITUATE AT NAWA PADA, THANA.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a plot of land with Mangoe Trees, well and three bungalows standing thereon directly accessible from the Thana Station and about three minutes by Nawapada Road. Area about 10,000 square yards. High level, fine prospect Owner not bound to accept highest or any offer. Apply to the undersigned No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PANDIA
8961 Attorneys for the

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920.

9305

WANTED.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for employment in the Civil Post Office of Iraq (Mesopotamia) in temporary appointments. The Candidates will be trained in Post Office work in India at Post Offices convenient to them in the Bombay Circle and will be paid at Rs. 30 per month while under training. They will be required on engagement to sign a contract to serve after training in India for one year in the Civil Post Office of Iraq on Rs. 120 plus ration allowance and will have to refund the money drawn by them in the event of the contract being broken. Applications with copies of certificates showing educational qualifications, age and moral character should be submitted to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Bombay. 9151

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
18, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium.

Applications for Agencies from Influential Parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.

8332

FOR SALE.

REAL CARRARA MARBLE SQUARE TILES, nine inches to 26 inches, one inch thick also big marble slabs, 4 feet to 12 feet long 2½ to 6 feet wide one to 4 inches thick, big stock shipped by our Genoa Branch is now offered for sale very cheap. Please apply early as sales effected every day at our Warehouse.

Apply to:—

KHOJA MITHABHAI NATHOO,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

9309

BALLARD ESTATE.

BUILDING SITES.

To be leased.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite SEALED TENDERS for taking up leases of the remaining Plots on this Estate, viz.:—

Plot No.	Area.	Road.
31	1057 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
32	704 sq. yds.	New Road.
33	1044 sq. yds.	Nicol Road.
34	704 sq. yds.	Graham Road.
35	729 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
36	729 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
37	1011 sq. yds.	Graham Road.
38	1644 sq. yds.	Nicol Road.
39	1011 sq. yds.	New Road.

Leases will be granted to approved applicants on the Standard Form as adopted for this Estate and will be for 99 years from 1st May, 1920, including 2 years free Building Time.

Only first class Buildings of an approved design and construction in conformity with the general lay out of this Estate will be permitted; such buildings to be used for the purposes of Hotels, Shops or Offices.

Tenders will only be accepted on Forms to be obtained from the Traffic Manager and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. All Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked Ballard Estate Plots and be in the hands of the TRAFFIC MANAGER by 12 noon (S. T.), on MONDAY, 29th March, 1920.

Standard Plans and Elevation of Buildings and draft Lease may be inspected at the Secretary's Office, Ballard Road, or at the Office of the Traffic Manager, where full particulars and conditions may be obtained.

F. H. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager,
Bombay Port Trust.

Offices: Princes and Victoria Docks, Bombay.

9150

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.

I HAVE from the 1st instant CHANGED my place of residence from Nagdevi Street to the Top Floor of House No. 8-13, ABDUL RAHEMAN STREET. It is requested to address and forward all communications, at the New Premises, belonging to me.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1920.
(Sd.) SAMSOODIN MAHOMADALI.

9253

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 12390, in respect of 100 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Bhikhaji Vinayak Sathe, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

9389

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SHINGO MARU" having arrived from Japan via Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Bombay, 12th March, 1920.

THE BOMBAY AFRICA TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Bombay Africa Trading Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 23rd day of March, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. in the afternoon (Standard Time).

Dated this 9th day of March, 1920.

By order of the Board for and on behalf the BOMBAY AFRICAN TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Managing Agents.

Registered Office,
Royal Insurance Buildings,
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

9358

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1920, for

I. The supply of stationery during the year 1920-21.
II. The supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1920-21.
III. Watering certain trees during the year 1920-21.

Forms of Tender may on payment of Rs. each for items I and II be obtained from the undersigned and samples of stationery and Drawing Materials may be seen by the Tenderers during Office hours. The rates to be tendered should be only for the samples that may be seen in the Engineer's Office as substitution of any other quality will not be allowed.

Forms of Tenders for item III may be obtained on payment of Re. 1 from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for items I and II and Rs. 50 for item III to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
11th March, 1920.
No. 1896 of 11th March, 1920.

9359

NOTICE.

THE INDIA INFORMATION BUREAU 1,400 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A., will be glad to furnish any commercial, educational and other information it can about the United States of America.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

THE TECHNICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, says Sir P. C. Ray, C.I.E., "are well known to me and I can certainly recommend them as ANALYTICAL-CHEMISTS, having trained them under myself....."

Terms Moderate. Transport charges repaid. Enquiries solicited.

Office 367, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

7911

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF COTTON MILLS.

known as

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS BOMBAY.

and

COTTON AND SILK MILLS

known as

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of September, 1919, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the respective premises Lot No. 1, being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills Bombay on TUESDAY the 30th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), and Lot No. 2 being the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills at Poona on SUNDAY, the 28th day of March, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the Cotton Mill and buildings standing thereon and known as the Raja Bahadur Motilal Pitty Mills, situate, lying and being at Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10924 square yards bearing New Survey No. 7084 which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3752(1), 3752(2) and Street Nos. 504 and 504A.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

LOT NO. II.

FIRST:—All those pieces or parcels of land admeasuring about twenty-three acres or thereabouts, situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona in the Registrate Sub-district of Haveli and which have been numbered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17 part No. 18 part and No. 19 and which lands have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mulla on the South by Public Road on the West by fields, and on the East also by fields with all buildings standing thereon.

SECONDLY:—All and Singular the engines, boilers, machinery and accessories as per particulars given in the Conditions of Sale.

THIRDLY:—Piece of land situate at Mali Manjeri in Tukdi and Pottikdi Poona, Taluka Haveli, bearing Survey No. 17 admeasuring acres 2 Gunthas 24 and 3 (bighs) assessment Rs. 6 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the land and buildings of Shivlal Motilal, on the South by the Public Road going from East to West, on the North the land of Rana Laxman and on the West by the 1/3rd portion (of the land in the said Survey Nos.) belonging to the Narshinghji Mills, (2) Piece of Maharki Vatan land bearing Survey No. 18 being a Vatan to Mahar sadmeasuring 11¼ acres Assessment (Nil) bounded on the East by the Vatan land of Maharas bearing Survey No. 19, on the South by the Public Road, on the West by Survey No. 17 and on the North by the river Mulla Nutha. Both pieces of land are subject to the Lease dated the 18th April, 1915, and made between the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company Limited, and the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company, Limited, for the term of 25 years at the yearly rent of Rs. 60.

For further particulars and conditions sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February 1920.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

8909

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GOVIND GANGADHAR KOPERKER, NARAYEN MORESHWAR GUMATKAR and WAMAN SITARAM JOSHI, all of Bombay, Hindus, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Sleater Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,296 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 826, New No. 13845, Old Survey Nos. 115-117 and New Survey Nos. 2/7030 and 1/7031, and bounded on the East by the Sleater Road, on the West by the property of Motilal Hurgovandas, on the North partly by the property of Jivrai Baloo Mills and partly by the property of Motilal Hurgovandas, on the South partly by the property of Hormusji Shapurji Seervai and partly by the property of Girdhar Ganeshdas, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3709, 3710, 3711 (1), 3711 (2), 3711 (3), 3711 (4), 3711 (5), 3711 (6), 3711 (7), 3711 (8), 3711 (9), 3711 (10), 3711 (11) and 3742, and Street Nos. 13, 14, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 6, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9257

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MUNCHTRJI PALLONJI CONTRACTOR, COOVERBAI, DARASHAW SHROFF, and MEHERJIBHOY BOMANJI CASSINATH have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 258 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9560, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the Mereweather Road, on the West by the Tulloch Road, on the North partly by the land in the occupation of Framji Vakil, and Framroze Ardesir Vakil and partly land in the occupation of the Trustees for the Bowen Methodist Episcopal Church and on the South by the land in the occupation of Abraham Ezra and which premises are assessed under A Ward No. 879 (6), 879 (7), 879 (8) and 879 (9) and Street Nos. 35E 35F, 35G, and 35H.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

9384

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. EBRAHIM JAMAL and TARMAHOMED JAMAL have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground whereof Messrs. Vishvanath Sakharam, Maghashan Pittoba and Bapuji and Dadaji Raghunath are the Fazendars together with the messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Southern side of the Nakhoda Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, now admeasuring (162) square yards or thereabouts but formerly 73 4/9 square yards which said piece of land is a portion of a plot of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2700, and New Survey No. 1342 and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessors and Collectors of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 934, Street Nos. 19-21 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Nakhoda Street, on or towards the South by the property of Rajji Soonderdas, on or towards the East by the property of the said Hajji Jusub Usman and on or towards the West by a moiety of the Gully and beyond that by the property of Vohra Ebrahim Fattabhai.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9384

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that JACKSHI KHIMJI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell and assign to our client, the purchaser, the immoveable properties hereunder described absolutely and free from incumbrances. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in, to or upon the said properties or either of them or any part thereof, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, partnership, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claim, if any, known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, within the Fort, within a week from the date hereof. Any claim not made known as hereby required shall be considered to have been abandoned and the purchaser will proceed accordingly.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the Nowroji Hill Estate of the City Improvement Trust on the North side of Sandhurst Road, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring ten Kathis and two hundred and twenty square feet or thereabouts, comprised in a Lease, dated 31st March, 1914, made between the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust of the one part and Shivji Bhara of the other part and known as Plot B 1 of the said estate, registered by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 3184 together with the shed or godown erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 4126-4127, Street Nos. 19 and 20, Nowroji Hill Reclamation Compound, and bounded on the North by other land of the Improvement Trust known as Plot B 2 of the said Estate, on the South by the Sandhurst Road, on the East by the other land of the Improvement Trust and on the West by other land of the Improvement Trust laid out as a Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground being portion of the Elphinstone Estate of the Bombay Port Trust held on a monthly tenancy situate, lying and being at Kalvan Street and Poona Street, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring ten Kathis and 370 square feet or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 3186, together with the shed or godown standing thereon, bearing Port Trust No. 6 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 5172, Street No. 62, Poona Street, and bounded on the East by a Port Trust Godown in the occupation of Tilokchand Momrai, on the West by a Port Trust Godown in the occupation of Saruchand Hakimchand, on the North by the Poona Street and on the South by Port Trust Godown in the occupation of Keshavji Damji.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1920.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9401

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DEWKABAI, widow of Veiji Hemraj, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, sale, lease, gift, trust, use, inheritance, lien, easements, encumbrance or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which all claims will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure (redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Samuel Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 228 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 2889 and New Survey No. 2894, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1631, Street No. 124-126, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Samuel Street aforesaid, on the West by the Bariasthan Lane, on the North by the house of Mahomedbhoy Rowji, and on the South by the house of Gurdutsing Gulabsing, and which said premises are in occupation of tenant of the Vendor.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1920.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9333

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALIMAHOMED KAMRUDIN and TYABALI KAMRUDIN have contracted to sell to the purchaser, who is our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the well, buildings, huts and all structures standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 5,428 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 238, New No. 3303, Old Survey No. 25 and New Survey No. 1/25, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4942 (2) and (3), 4943 (1) (2) and (3), 4944, 4945, 4946 (1) and (2), Street Nos. 270A, 270B, 271, 271A, 271B, 272, 273, 274 and 274A, and which said premises are bounded on or towards the East by the said Lady Jamshedji Road, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Mingel Church, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the properties belonging to the temple of Shri Seeladevi and other temples.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9258

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARJIVAN alias VITHALDAS PURSHOTAM has contracted to sell to the purchaser, who is our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date thereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of permanent Khoti Tenure, whereof the Khot is Abdulhamid Habibbhoy with a bungalow, outhouse, well and trees standing thereon, situate at Kaneri (Borivli), in the Thana District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasurement 4,000 sqr. yards or thereabouts, and bearing Nos. 57 and 32 together with two-thirds of 454 square yards of land, being the area of half the common passage towards the South leading to the Public Road and bounded as follows:—On the East by the land belonging to Harjivan alias Vithaldas Purshotam, on the West by the Railway Line, on the North by the property formerly of Vishwanath Dhondoba Diwadkar, but now of Odhowji Morarji and on the South by the land of Jairam Laxmidas Joshi.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9325

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ROWJI RAGHOVJI, SHIVJI HEMRAJ and JIVRAJ KUTCHRA, trading under the name of ROWJI RAGHOVJI & Co., of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of lease-hold land, situated at Carnac Bunder Road, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3'6 1/8 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 3186 and 8480 and together with the messuages tenement and premises standing therein which are assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2907 (21), Street No. 219F Frere Road and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 15, on or towards the South by Plot No. 17, on or towards the East by Port Trust vacant land and on or towards the West by proposed 40 feet Road which said premises form Plot No. 16 of the area laid out by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay at Carnac Bunder for a Rice Bazar.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9383

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN SHORTHAND in 24 HOURS only, at the DUTTON 24-HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road Girgaum, Bombay. Enrol to-day. 9378

MISCELLANEOUS.

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free; you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

LOST.

LOST—REWARD Rs. 25.—Lost KACHHA CASH BOOK of St. 1976 at about 11 a.m. to-day while going in a Victoria from Kharakuna, Javeri Bazar to New Share Market. One who finds it and returns it to me will be given Rs. 25 as a reward.—SOMABHAI HIRACHAND, Share Broker. 9301

LOST—On 9th instant, at 7 a.m., at Santacruz, an IRISH TERRIER DOG, Tan Colour, Belt round the neck, answers to the Name of "Patrick." Anyone returning to NANU N. BHARUCHA & CO., 127, Frere Road, Fort, will be rewarded. 9318

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS with previous Office experience starting pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 p. m. according to qualifications. Apply to the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., Bombay. 9281

WANTED—An Urdu knowing MUSALMAN UNDERGRADUATE for Social Work. Apply sharp stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Social Service League, Girgaum. 9292

EXPERT SHORTHAND-WRITER and TYPIST at substantial salary required for a large European Office, only those with good knowledge of English need apply. Apply to Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9275

2 Quick and Accurate COPYING TYPISTS required for a large European Office. Commencing salary Rs. 60. Promotion according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 198, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9274

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST required by European firm for secretarial work, salary according to ability. Must have experience. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 207, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9307

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Hind smart TYPISTS. Pay according to qualifications. Appy personally with testimonials to Gajanand Bhagwandas, 4th floor 371/373 Kalbadevi. 9367

WANTED—A thorough experienced office ASSISTANT one who could carry out independent correspondence and general office work. Only experienced man need apply with testimonials to Box No. 208, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9519

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced COMPOUNDER, having a special knowledge of packing. Apply stating salary expected, with testimonials to Box No. 218 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9371

WANTED.—A Gujerati knowing UNDERGRADUATE to work as a teacher in a Local High School. Apply personally to B. S., SANZGIRI, Superintendent New English School, C. P. Tank, Bombay. 9396

WANTED.—A DRAFTSMAN, capable of preparing designs for Woodwork, Furniture and Office fittings. Only those who can turn out neat drawings need apply to Box No. 225, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9394

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF OFFICER for steamer one with Master's certificate preferred. Apply to: THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 9397

WANTED by a large export and import firm, a well experienced SALESMAN for Bobbins and other Mill Stores. Salary or Commission according to qualification. Only experienced men need apply with testimonials to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1344

WANTED.—Three JUNIOR CLERKS. Matriculates preferred. Apply personally—CHIEF STOREKEEPER, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Manalakshmi. 9387

WANTED—LADY TEACHER Eurasian or European. Apply the PRINCIPAL of the National English School, Mumbadevi. 9299

SHORTHAND TYPIST.—Wanted UNMARRIED, 3 years' agreement British Central Africa £150 per annum. Free quarters, and passage. Apply Post Box 79. 9304

WANTED—TYPIST, accurate and neat (Lady preferred). Apply to C. KESHANI & CO., personally between 3 and 4 p.m. 24, Medows Street, Fort. 9294

WANTED—An ATTORNEY to work as Assistant in a well going Attorney's Firm. Apply to Box No. 118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8893

WANTTD.—A competent ACCOUNTANT for a large cotton firm. Apply Box No. 222, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9376

WANTED for European Firm, ASSISTANT CASHIER with Security. Starting pay Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 209, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9321

WANTED.—Two ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS and one CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply by Post sharp to D. M. c/o Bombay Co-operative Stores, Charni Road, Bombay. 9249

WANTED.—An ARABIC TRANSLATOR and INTERPRETER, one knowing Persian preferred. Salary Rs. 75 with good prospects. Apply to the CHIEF TRANSLATOR, High Court, Bombay. 9375

WANTED.—An experienced CLERK for office work with good handwriting. Salary Rs. 35 to 50 per month. Apply Box No. 210, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9322

WANTED—An experienced MILLER, who would also work or act as a Manager for a Roller Flour Mill in up-country. Apply with copies of certificates and stating salary required to Box No. 212, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9334

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, having thorough knowledge of joint stock company's accounts. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 220, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9373

WANTED—A LITERARY MAN, one hour every morning's correspondence. Apply Box No. 224, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9388

WANTED—An experienced SHARES TRANSFER CLERK, having thorough knowledge of joint stock company's shares Apply with testimonials to Box No. 219 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9372

WANTED—2 SHORTHAND TYPISTS only those knowing Dutton System need apply stating full particulars and pay required to Box No. 223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9379

WANTED—GRADUATES and MATRICS for Dharmaj High School. State terms to PURSHOTHAM V. PATEL, Secretary, Baroda, Mahajan Lane. 8833

WANTAD—Good TYPISTS, those with some knowledge of short-hand preferred. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Bor No. 192, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9234

WANTED IMMEDIATTLY—Lady or Gent, fast TYPIST by a Mercantile Firm, must have experience of office routine. Apply Box No. 201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9283

WANTED—Experienced GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES as teachers in a local school, may join at once or after 2 or 3 months. Good salary. Apply Box No. 191, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9233

WANTED—An Experienced ACCOUNTANT, preference will to given to one who has worked in a Limited concern good prospects. Write with least, salary expected to Bor No. 193, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9236

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK for the Office in Fort of a known Bombay Mill. Good salary to an experienced peson. Apply sharp with testimonials stating salary required Box No. 187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 9210

WANTED—An experienced CORRESPONDING CLERK, knowing accounts with good handwriting. Salary Rs. 60 per month. Apply Box No. 211, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9323

WANTED—A MANAGER for a Spinning and Weaving Mill, who must be good working and well experienced in Weaving, Spinning, Engine and all departmental works. State fully age, qualifications, nationality, places where worked and salary required. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9244

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young graduate with considerable business experience acquired by four years stay in New York and long experience of the Indian market desires to work in New York as an agent or manager of an Indian firm. Excellent credentials given. Write Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9291

WANTED

WANTED.—40 to 45 H. P. MOTOR CAR, good condition working order, Apply BAMBOTTWALA ENGINEER, Chickalwadi, Grant Road. 9395

WANTED.—One Ton FORD LORRY. Immediate delivery, Write to. The INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. 9377

WANTED—A second-hand BICYCLE by an English Maker. Old but sound machine accepted. Refer to Box No. 226, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9400

WANTED—A good AIRY BUNGALOW on Colaba, Byculla Club Road or Walkeshwar at Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. Apply HAFIZ KHANBHAI MULLA ABDULALLI, 152/156, Nagdevi Street. 9392

WANTED to purchase a second-hand COMMERCIAL MOTOR LORRY of two to three tons. Capacity of good make, and in thorough working order. Apply with particulars and price to Box No. 221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9374

FOR SALE,

FOR SALE—A substantial two-storeyed HOUSE at Waltair. Price Rs. 60,000. Apply P. H. CRAMER, Vepery, Madras. 9356

A STEAMER FOR SALE—Apply to C. KESHANI & CO., Merchants and Contractors, 24, Medows Street, Fort. 9293

FOR SALE.—One commodious English PHAITON in nice conditions. Inquire Messrs. ANANTA GANESH & SONS., Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road. Price very moderate. 9355

FOR SALE—A TOBACCO CUTTER in perfect working order with spare knives also cigarette makers' tables and stools. Useful for cigargette factories. Apply Box No. 78, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8739

FOR SALE.—One DYNAMO with combine steam Engine, 250 Amps. 110 volts. 300 Revs with switch board, statrel complete Aply D. N. CHOONIA, 66, Kamatipura, Bombay. 9271

FOR SALE.—Two Babcox and Wilcox BOILER, 24 N. H. P. 160 Presser. Apply D. N. CHOONIA, 66, Kamatipura, Bombay. 9270

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & Co., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

FOR SALE—Unique Opportunity to Mercantile Firms, BENTLEY'S NEW EDITION CODE, received last mail, selling cheaper. Apply HAJI NOORMAHOMED, Apollo Street. 9263

SWIFT LANDAULETTE CAR, 1916 model, 4 cylinder, 16/20 H. P., always driven by one driver in perfect ruuing order. Apply Box No. 153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9066

MOTOR DEALERS' UNION BOOKS OF RULES and REGULATIONS, is now ready Local and up-country dealers are requested to apply for a copy, with a view to enrolment as Members. Apply to THE SECRETARY. Tribhuvan Terraces, Lamington Road, Bombay. No. 4. 8031

A Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ. Charni Road Station. 9273

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FOR SALE—ICE MAKING PLANT, practically new by The Haslam Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Output 2½ tons per day English Standard. Maker's certificate of condition Immediate delivery. Price Rs. 17,500. Specifications, plans etc. can be seen at INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay. 9235

BRAND new Ford Car, ready delivery. Price Rs. 2,750 nett. Brand new Dodge Car, ready delivery. price Rs. 6,000 nett. NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., Sandhurst Road, Gariwala Building, near Globe Cinema, Bombay. 9390

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.—BUNGALOW, most centrally situated. with four bed-rooms, Mosaic flooring and well furnished, bath-rooms attached, drawing and dining halls, very large varandahs in front and rear, detached out-houses, all pucca built, most suitable for Zanana families. Apply to Box No. 227, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 9402

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Just Unpacked. American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5. Back Spacer and Tabulator. Look and work like New. Rubber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170 and Policy.	180
Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra. Remington 7, Rs. 90, 2 Cols. 8, 2 Cols.	100
Adler, Visible, Special Sings,	125
Blick 7, Leather and Wood. Cases, 2 Types,	120
National Portable No. 3 with Case, as new,	135
L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Fine,	200
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, Brief,	215
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,	...
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New,	199

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
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GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7, Fine Rs. 160, Brief	110
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Empire No. 1, Portable, Visible	95
Empire No. 2, Visible	140
Gujerati Remington, like new	160
Hammond Typwriter very good types	110
Corona Folding New with Case	199

We repair all Makes of Typewriters. Estimates Free. Best Typewriter and Duplicator supplies stocked. Prices moderate.

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Tele: "WRITERTYPE."

TO BE LET.

TO LET on hire new MOTOR LORRY per day, week or month. Apply N. S. GUNMAKER, Automobile Engineer, Corner of Grant Road. 9351

TO BE LET—A very large COMPOUND for Motor Sheds or a Workshop at Tardeo, opposite Adamji Peerbhoy Mills. For particulars apply to LAXMIDAS BHIMJI BHANJI at the above address. 9391

TO BE LET.—Bhimpore, Dumas "BRIGHTON PARK", large, furnished upper-storied Bungalow, Minton-tiled, six bed-rooms, halls, sitting-rooms, out-houses, large compound, water-tap. Apply Dr. ERUCHSHAW JAMSHEDJI HAKIM, above Allahabad Bank, Hornby Road 9262

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MY wife, Mrs. SHAUFABAI, has not been under my protection and she had gone to stay with her father, Mr. Shivaram Ganesh Kulkarni Pavasker. I am not responsible for her any debt incurred by her in past in future, and as well as for her conduct.
SHIVARAM GOVIND SUKHATANKER
13-3-20 9398

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1053 of 1914.

GOVINDJEE HURSEY and others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
RATTANBAI and others ..... Defendants.
and
Suit No. 1225 of 1915.
JETHABHAI HIRJI ..... Plaintiff
vs.
RATTANBAI and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference made in the above Suits, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1919, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises hereinafter mentioned on Sunday, the 14th day of March, 1920, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Malad, Zilla Thana, in the Sub-District of Bandra, bearing No. 52 and containing by admeasurement 470 (four hundred and seventy) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public road called Ghor Bunder Road, on or towards the West by a Gowan to Village Malad and beyond that fields belonging to Wishwanath Shankersett, on or towards the North by the fields belonging to Wishwanath Shankersett, and on or towards the South by a Gowan of a road to Malad Village. The survey number of the said land is not marked because no survey is made there till now. The thoka of the said land is eight and a half annas and is payable to the Khot of the village.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, in such No. 1053 of 1914, at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombai.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1920.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
8854

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH MANECKCHAND HEMCHAND, late of Bombay, Visa Sorathiya Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant ..... Deceased.
(1) Bai MOTIBAI, widow of the said Shah Maneckchand Hemchand; (2) DEVCHAND MANECKCHAND, and (3) TRICUMJI PARMANAND, all Visa Sorathiya Bania Hindu, Merchants, the first two residing at New Hanuman Street, in the City of Bombay, and the last temporarily residing at the said New Hanuman Street, the executors named in the said Will of the above deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are being cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate. Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 1st day of March, 1920.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
9399

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 14TH MARCH, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AT NO. 79, MOTLIBAI STREET, AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF "MARIAM VILLA" BEHIND BYCULLA CLUB.

Auction Sale of teak and blackwood artistic designed furniture of well-known makers including dressing tables, chest drawers, Almyrahs, Iron and wooden cots, leather and tapestry, lined suites of sofas and chairs, chairs, cottage Piano of Messrs. Gerard Adem Silk Curtains, glass and plateware, ttc.

On SUNDAY, the 14th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction Artistic Furniture of the latest design including dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiters, meat safe, leather and tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble centre table, carved tiled teapoys, carved top teapoy, horn trass table, writing table low chair, easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, marble wash hand table, iron and wooden cots, palm stands, teapoys, dirty clothes baskets, easels, pictures, pirambulators, sweet toned cottage piano by Gerard Edwin, silk curtains, Electric zoomar and heater steno and crockerware etc., etc.

AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)
American Motor Car 20 H.P. S. M. in good condition.
Property of A. C. Robins, Esq., and others.
Catalogues are printed and the above on view.
GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE STATUES IN DIFFERENT MODELS, BUSTS FIGURES PILLARS, FRUIT STANDS POTS, ETC., SPECIALLY CONSIGNED TO ORDER FOR HALL DECORATION.

On MONDAY, the 15th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T) Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

A consignment consisting of marble statues in different models, Busts, Figures, Pillars, Fruit Stands, Pots, etc. specially consigned to order for Hall decoration.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' MOTOR CAR, COUNTRY-BRED HORSE AND A SHIGRAM GHARRY.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on Monday the 15th March 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
1 Studbaker's Motor Car No. 621 of 6 cylinders, quite new and complete (used only for 2 months.)
1 Black country-bred horse.
1 Shigram Gharry.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 2-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD ARTISTIC HANDSOME FURNITURE ELECTRIC TABLE FANS GLASSWARE, ETC.

The property of a European Gentlemen.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th March 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the shop No. 44-46 (opp. Messrs. Lipton's Ld.) at Apollo Street, Fort, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs artistic mirrored sideboard rich drawing room suite, mirror, door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables bedsteads, corner cabinets, easy chairs, electric table fans, screens, curtains, fancy teapoys, flower pots, glassware, etc.
The property of a European Gentleman.
The property is on view.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY VERY RICH JEWELLERY SUCH AS NECKLACES, COLLARS, BRACELETS, RINGS, EAR-STUDS ETC., SET WITH REAL PEARLS, DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 15th March 1920 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction at their auction Rooms at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following valuable jewellery to dissolve the partnership of the firm, the following, jewellery consisting of:—
Saree's pin set with diamonds and emeralds, pearl necklaces, diamond rings, pearl garland of one string, pearl bangles, ear-studs set with diamonds, Rose-rings set with diamonds and emeralds, diamond rings, pearl bangles, loose diamonds and rulies, etc.
The proerty of a Hindu widow lady:—Gold bangles, gold chain, pearl bangles, gold chain, pearl bangles, diamond rose and diamond ring. The jewellery is on view.
N. B.—The intending purchasers are specially requested to have a look to the above-mentioned lot as they are of the best designs and rare to collect.

AUCTION SALE OF A VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT MALAD.

High Court Suit No. 2041 of 1918.
Abdul Latiff Bin Abul Rahim Hakim ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Vinayak D. Kamat and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the order made in the said suit on the 11th day of December, 1919, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW Sunday the 14th day of March 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following vacant piece of land on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that vacnt piece or parcel of land or ground situate a Kasba Malad in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and in the District of Thana, admeasuring 10,672 square yards or thereabouts and registered under Plot No. and bounded on the west by the Ghod Bunder Road on the east by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Lines, on the south by the land of Dwarkanath Moroba and on the north by the land of Narayan Ganoba Satdhar.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Solicitors for the Receiver at their office in No. 121 Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, household furniture and sundry articles:

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almirahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, sideboard, etc., etc.

Singer's Sewing Machines, baba gharries, wardrobe-trunk.

By order The Post-Master General of Bombay, unclaimed articles from Dead Letter Office, such as,

Provisions, Medicines, clothings, sundry sample cuttings, metalwatches, used stamps, picture post cards, country shoes, books, etc.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.),
1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria and horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khan Saheb and Co., insolvents, the following:—
1 Studbaker's Motor Car No. 621 of 6 cylinders, quite new and complete (used only for 2 months.)
1 Black country-bred horse.
1 Shigram Gharry.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th March, 1920.

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Inlispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal Commission to Agents and Book sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 56, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JIWAJEE SORABJEE & CO.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING STEAMSHIPS FOR PASSENGERS AND CARGO TRAFFIC IN THESE HARD DAYS AT PRE-WAR PRICES.

Shipowners, Steamship Agents, Marine Contractors and General Merchants will not miss this opportunity.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO STRONG WELL-BUILT, TWIN SCREW STEAM VESSELS "GOVINDA" AND "KRISHNA", BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, GOVERNMENT DOCK-YARD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Messrs. JIWAJEE SORABJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, 15th March, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), two vessels with all stores and fittings on board of them on the date of the sale.

2. The particulars of the vessels are as follows:—"Govinda" built in 1908 by Messrs. John King and Co., Calcutta, fitted with two sets compound surface, condensing engines, each having cylinders 12in.—24in. in diameter, by 15in. stroke developing 450 I.H.P. Steam supplied by ordinary Marine type boilers 13in.—6in. diameter, 10ft.—6in. long working pressure, 100 lbs. per square inch.

Length 130ft., breadth 20ft., depth 8ft.—9in., draught 6ft.—10in. Tonnage gross 136 tons. Bunker capacity 150 tons, speed about 9.5 miles per hour.

"Krishna" built in 1910 by Messrs. John King and Co., Calcutta, fitted with two sets of trip, Expansion surface, condensing engines each having cylinders 10in.—15in.—26in. by 15in. stroke, developing 650 I.H.P. Steam supplied by Ordinary Marine Type boilers 14ft.—6ft. in diameter 10ft. long, working pressure 140 lbs. per square inch, length 145ft., breadth 22ft.—6in., depth 8ft.—9in., draught 6ft.—6in. Gross tonnage 150 tons. Bunker capacity 150 tons, speed 9.5 miles per hour.

Both are very fine flush decked vessels with a deck cabin forward and a wooden roof extending fore and aft supported on extensions of the hand rails stanchions surmounted by flying bridge. Each launch is divided by 5 steel bucksheads into fore and after peaks, fore and after hold, cross Bunker and engine and boiler room space and is supplied with powerful steam steering gear, steam windlass and dynamo and engine for electric lights.

3. The vessels are also supplied with the usual equipment of anchors, chains, warps, etc. They are generally in good condition throughout and machinery and boilers in good working order.

4. Purchasers must remove the vessels from the Government Dockyard or moorings within 14 days of purchase at their own expense and risk. Pending such removals, the vessels will remain in the Dockyard or at the moorings at the risk of the purchasers.

5. 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid which will be knocked down, will have to be paid immediately by the purchasers and on the acceptance of the bids finally by the Directors, Royal Indian Marine, the balance will have to re paid within 14 days of the purchase and before the vessels are removed from the Government Dockyard or the moorings, should the balance be not paid and the vessels not removed within the time specified the deposit of 25 per cent. is liable to forfeiture for the benefit of the Crown and the vessels will be resold.

6. Application to view the vessels may be made to the Superintendent, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, and further particulars may be obtained from the DIRECTORS, Royal Indian Marine, or Messrs. JIWAJEE SORABJEE and Co., Auctioneers, No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Director, Royal Indian Marine,
JIWAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Government Auctioneers.
Fort, Bombay, 17th February, 1920.
8796

J. S. MODY & CO

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS FROM BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Rare Opportunity to Private Gentlemen, Tailors and Outfitters and Dealers in Piece-Goods.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 13th March, and the following days, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior woollen, silk and cotton piece-goods, choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., of Bhavnagar, in lots to private users, tailors and outfitters and dealers.

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

FINE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, NAWABS AND GENTLEMEN TO DECORATE THEIR PALACES AND DRAWING ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Consignment of Real Italian Marbleware by Known Artists.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 14th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Show Rooms next to Messrs. Automobile Co., Ltd., near the Churny Road Railway Station, Queen's Road (where the consignment has been removed for sale) by order of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Fretali Bondiera."

A very valuable consignment of real Italian marbleware by known artists on various subjects, comprising coloured and white marble statues, figures, pedestals, flower vases, garden flower pots, season statues, garden benches, busts of well-known persons such as General Foch, Diaz, etc., large iron models, birds and animal models, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STANDARD MOTOR CAR No. 1836.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Italian Motor Works on Lamington Road, opposite Messrs. N. Powell and Co. by order of the mortgagee, J. R. Ghandhi and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, A. C. Dunbar, proprietor of the Italian Motor Works:—

1 "Standard" Motor Car No. 1836, 4 cylinders.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF HACK VICTORIAS AND HORSES.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst. at 9-30 in the Morning Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Morland Road near the Byculla Club at the stables of Taja Nura by order of Mr. Dawood Jetra Kharodia who is closing business.

14 Hack Victorias.

30 Horses.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale the balance being payable within three days of the sale.

Note—The purchaser of one Victoria and 2 horses at the above auction will be allowed accommodation for one carriage and 2 horses in the above stable at the current rent.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Maganlal Shivlal & Co. (of Arab Building, Luhar Chawl).

40 Singer's Sewing Machines in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES SOKA POPLINS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, on account of the Insurance Company concerned.

6 Cases each 29 pcs black and coloured Soka Poplins slightly damaged by Seawater No. 1500, 52 inches L. L. Telly's Goods.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY AND ONE MOTOR CAR.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Luxmidas Mathuradas, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Mansukhlal Sarupchand:—

2 Ear studs of one diamond about 9 ruttiee.

1 Pearl necklace of 1 string containing 75 pearls about 70 chows.

4 Pearl bangles about 50 chows.

2 Diamond rings each set with one diamond about 7 and 6 rutties.

1 Parcel of diamond containing 208 diamond about 34 rutties.

1 American motor car 25-30 H.-P., 4 cylinder, with carberator, bosh magneto, in good running order.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th March, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

SALE OF 100 CWTS. BRASS INGOT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. M. Gulamalli Abdulhusein and Co., Tramba Kanta, the following:—

By order of Mr. Ganeshram Muchhlal and on account and at the risk of Kassamjee Noormahomed of Ratlam:—

100 cwts. Brass Ingot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th March, 1920.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCB CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chinanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

COSSI SILK

Suiting piece complete for one Suir size 3½ yds × 54 in Rs 12 per piece

Pure Silk piece Complete for one Suit 3½ yds × 54 Price Rs. 21 per piece

Pure Silk Piece for Shirts plain, Twill and Striped in best designs Size 8½ yds × 54 inches Rs. 17 per piece

Pure Satin Silk Dhotie with fancy borders available in different colours Size 5 yards × 45 inches Rs. 15

32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS] Rs. 5 per set

well polished and coloured

Order from

The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,
BENARES CITY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Bombay.

The Ratlam-Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 50,00,000.

Divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

Issue of Rs. 35,00,000 in 35,000 shares of Rs. 100 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 10 on application. Rs. 15 on allotment.

And the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 25, payable at intervals of not less than 6 months.

The Directors and their friends have agreed to take up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 9 lakhs and 26,000 shares only are offered to the public.

DIRECTORS:

1. Seth Rampratap Chamaria of Messrs Hurdutroy Chamaria and Co., Calcutta, of Taylor Chamaria and Co., Ltd., Calcutta, of Hurdutroy Rampratap, Bombay, and Agents—The Hurdutroy Chamaria Mills, Ltd., Calcutta.
2. Seth Kasturchand Kothari of Messrs. Sadasukh Gamphirchand, Bankers and Merchants, Bikaner, Bombay, Calcutta.
3. Jyotendra Lallubhai Mehta, Esqr., of Messrs Lallubhai Samaldas and Co., Merchants, etc., Bombay.
4. Seth Mathuralal Chaturbhuj of Messrs. Misrimal Mathuralal, Bankers, Merchants, Rutlam, and Jasooji and Sons—Export and Import Merchants, Bombay (Ex-Officio).
5. Seth Kapurchand Mohanji of Messrs. Madanji Mohanji and Co., Cloth Merchants, Bombay.
6. Seth Keshrimal Dhanraji of Messrs. Dhanraj Kesrimal and Surajmal Kesrimal, Bankers, Merchants, Rutlam and Bombay.
7. Dhanraj M. Parekh, Esqr. (Ex-Officio), of Messrs. Jasooji and Sons, Export and Import Merchants, Bombay and Messrs. Misrimal Mathuralal, Bankers, Merchants, Rutlam.
8. Manekji Rustamji Bilimoria, Esq. (of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co.), 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKERS:

The National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay.
The Bank of Baroda, Ltd., Bombay.
The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Bombay.

AUDITORS:

K. S. Aiyer & Co., Accountants, etc.
S. B. Bilimoria and Co., Public Accountants and Auditors, 113, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. Jasooji and Sons, 197-199, Hornby Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

197-199, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Prospectus.

The Company is established for the purpose of erecting and working at Rutlam, a Spinning and Weaving Mill, fully equipped in all its departments with the most modern up-to-date Machinery, including Machinery for manufacturing Blankets from Waste Cotton.

During the present industrial re-awakening following upon the cessation of the Great European War, it is hardly necessary to point out that there is a considerable scope in India for Spinning and Weaving Mills. The demand in India, Africa and Mesopotamia for suitable cloth is urgent and greater than ever. The existing Mills in India can supply but only a small portion of the demand and English and Continental Mills cannot for some time supply the deficit.

The Company starts under many favourable circumstances, Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singhji Saheb Bahadur, K.C.S.I., has evinced keen interest in the undertaking and has, with his usual concern for the welfare of his subjects and readiness to encourage Industries in His Highness's Territories, granted valuable concessions including land admeasuring 50 Bigas for Mills, Godowns and Railway Sidings, remission of Import duty on all articles and things imported into Rutlam for the purpose of the Mills.

Rutlam is the centre of a Cotton-growing district where good cotton and cheap and expert labour is readily available. The Company, produce is expected to command ready sales locally and in the surrounding districts which are connected by Railways with Rutlam.

The Company has arranged to secure the services of a well-known and expert European Manager who has agreed to subscribe for a large number of shares, and who will thus have a large interest in the concern.

The minimum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment is 5,000 shares.

Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a director is to be the holding of 50 shares in the Company.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the remunertion of Director.

"93. The remuneration of every Director for his services shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 100 per every meeting of the Board attended by him as shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Co.'s original capital or any further or new issue thereof or any debentures issued by the Company."

"If any Director being willing, shall be called upon to perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a Member of any Committee formed by the Directors) or to make any special exertions in going or residing abroad, or otherwise for any of the purposes of the Company, the Directors may remunerate the Director so doing, either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Directors and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided.

"94. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not bona fide resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting such sum as the Directors may consider a fair compensation for his travelling expenses in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting Committee appointed by the Directors in terms of these articles and may pay the same."

An Agreement will be entered into (being agreement referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company and made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Jasooji and Sons of the other part appointing them Managing Agents of the Company. A copy of the said agreement can be inspected at the Office of the Managing Agents.

Two of the Directors viz., Mr. Mathuralal Chaturbhuj and Mr. Dhanraj Misrimal, as the only members of Messrs. Jasooji and Sons, are interested in the remuneration to be paid under the foregoing agreement.

The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rs. 12,500.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company is annexed hereto.

The issue of shares is subject to the conditions that the certificates of the shares will not be completed and ready for delivery until 8 months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be apportioned towards the amount payable on allotment. Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due, will render previous payments liable for forfeiture.

The prospectus and the forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Managing Agents of the Company at Bombay, and from Messrs. Misrimal Mathuralal at Rutlam and the Bank of Baroda and its Branches.

Brokerage will be paid at a rate not exceeding 2 per cent. in respect of applications to bona-fide brokers.

Bombay, dated this 26th day of February, 1920.

N. B.—Applications for shares should also be sent and remittances made to Messrs. Hurdutroy Chamaria and Co., and The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., and its Branches.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To

THE DIRECTORS OF
THE RATLAM-BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ltd.
197-99, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to { MESSRS. JASOOJI AND SONS, Bombay. / MESSRS. MISRIMAL MATHURALAL, RATLAM. / THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., at / THE BANK OF BARODA, LTD., at }

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The Economic & Financial Review.

(BY "KRISTODAS.")

Conservation of the Food Resources of India.

Even before the war there were not a few protagonists of the protection theory in matters of the export of foodstuffs from this country. At that time, however, the "laissez faire" school of thought was supreme in this country as in the United Kingdom and the opinions of the other party could not find much acceptance either from the Government or the leaders of the public. During the war period, however, the protection party came into its own and the Government had to move away from the accepted principles of the Manchester school of thought to a large extent. Control of imports and exports came to be accepted as one of the normal functions of the Government not only with regard to ordinary articles of merchandise but also with regard to foodstuffs. As with regard to every economic and social question this question had also two sides and there were two sets of views, if not more. Some said the control system was good, others averred that it was positively bad and attributed to it all the evils from which we are suffering at present. All the parties are agreed, however, in believing that it is the paramount duty of the Government to control the exports of foodstuffs, specially wheat and rice, for such a period that the present high prices continue. Last year, in view of the high prices induced by the war times and the scarcity of stocks due to the failure of the monsoon, Government levied this control and allowed exports only to those places which had an element of Indian population. This year also the same control is being continued, but the Government have added one thing more and it is that they will buy up in Burma the quantity allowed for export to foreign countries and sell at their own prices in foreign lands which have got an element of Indian population. Ceylon is now complaining that this procedure has resulted in accentuating the foodstuffs difficulty and heightening the economic distress. The Government of Ceylon sent a deputation to see his Excellency the Viceroy with regard to this question to urge that the Government of India would be pleased to accord to Ceylon favourable treatment as regards the prices charged and as regards quantity which was at present considered to be inadequate. This special favourable treatment was urged because of the claim that this small Colony had depended from times immemorial upon India for her food resources and had imported annually from the latter in normal times rice upto the value of Rs. 75 millions. His Excellency the Viceroy very well observed in reply that though there were close geographical and historiacal associations between the two countries they were under different political administrations and were separate financial units. It was contended by the Ceylonese deputation that Ceylon had a large population of Indians as labourers on plantations who required rice for their food it was a plausible argument but his Excellency exposed the hollowness underlying it. We cannot do better than quote his Excellency's words which were a sharp reminder to the plantation people that the Government of India were not to be guiled by plausible stories and that they expected something more for the Indian coolies than what was already vouchsafed. "You state that the plantation industries of Ceylon are threatened with ruin unless relief for which you ask is immediately granted by the Indian Government. This appears to me to be a view already expressed by the Government of India that the supply of rice at concession rate would enable these industries to continue to obtain too cheap labour for growing non-stable crops and so far as the concession would reduce the labour bill of the estates, it would go to increase the dividends of the planting companies." His Excellency is known for his occasional blunt frankness of speech and we are glad that it is refreshingly apparent in his reply to the Ceylonese deputation. The treatment by the Ceylon planters of their coolies has not been known for an excessive sympathy and kindness. On the contrary, several recent incidents have shown that the treatment is of such a character as to justify a searching inquiry. The coolies are conveniently held forth as an excuse when the price of rice is to be reduced and the quantity to be got from India is to be increased, but otherwise the planters are careless and indifferent to their lot. The firmness with which the Government of India refused to be made a party to the increase in dividends of plantation companies without a corresponding benefit to the Indian taxpayer or the Indian cooly is surely to be commended. The policy of control on the export of Burma rice to foreign countries has very few adverse critics but care must be taken to see that such exports are allowed only after a sufficient quantity is left for the needs and requirements of the country. It would be well if statistics are given once a fortnight showing the exports and interprovincial traffic under the control policy to keep before the public eye tangible facts so that there may be no misunderstanding and misleading rumours.

Reverse Councils in the Imperial Council.

Non-official members of the Imperial Council rose to the occasion at the last meeting of the Imperial Council and strongly criticised the Government policy with reference to the sale of reverse councils. Specially emphatic was the speech of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy who carries special weight with the Government because of his position in the world of commerce and industry. The majority report of the Currency Committee we have never the heart to call it Report of the Currency Committe—has put forward several suggestions which have gone quite contrary to public opinion, but we feel that the suggestion which has met with the greatest opposition from the public is the change in the ratio of the sovereign to the rupee. More than fifty years back or so we had the value of the sovereign equal to ten rupees, but since then the sovereign has always stood for rupees fifteen. That such a long standing ratio is now attempted to be altered means a revolutionary change and a terrible loss to holders. Sir Fazulbhoy well observed that after the Armistice just when this country had the largest claim for reward and generous treatment at the hands of the United Kingdom and the Allies, for whom India underwent to the full extent all the sacrifice that was possible for her, exchange was raised successfully till it reached its present height. It is argued in some quarters—and we fear our friends of the Mulji Jetha Market may be holding the view—that high exchange means low prices and so a consequent comfort for the poor of the country. The majority report of the Currency Committee made of this almost a fetish. Sir Fazulbhoy pointed out, however, emphatically that the higher exchange had not resulted in any substantial benefit to the users of imported articles. Quotations from England in numerous articles are to-day even higher with an exchange which nearly touched 3s. than they were twelve months ago, when the exchange had not risen. We had occasion recently to meet a salesman fresh from Manchester who observed that prices in the United Kingdom were being raised with every rise in exchange destroying thus the myth that high exchange would mean cheap clothing for the poor. Sir Fazulbhoy's experience is the same. "The textile industry of Bombay with which I am closely connected is one of the best customers of the United Kingdom in matters of machinery and stores of all kinds, chemicals, belting, etc. We are paying prices to-day which do not show any appreciable advantage to us owing to the rise in exchange. "Surely the poor cannot get an advantage where big importers like Sir Fazulbhoy have failed. He went on to add that if any one asserted that the loss to this country over the exports was made good on the imports, that assertion would be a great wrong to this country, not only because the imports of imported goods were smaller in volume but also the prices of imported goods had on the whole not shown any great tendency to come down in spite of higher exchange. On the top of all this came the Reverse Councils, which could be justified only in times of weak exchange. Sir Fazulbhoy summed up the effect of this freak, we cannot say whether of the Government of India or the Secretary of State, by saying that it threw the market into an uncertainty and invited those speculative elements which were always attracted where quick and easy money was to be made. Nor was there any exaggeration in saying that the speculative demand created by the Government action was having disastrous consequences, and that even now the continuance of that polity was producing serious evils and serious obstacles in every form of legitimate trade and industry. Sir Fazulbhoy's powerful arguments were supported by almost every Indian non-official member. If the Government are serious in their contention that they are ever ready to listen to the advice of their non-official coleagues here is an opportunity to act upto that profession of faith and show to the doubting public their bonafides. They can do this by stopping the sale of Reverse Councils. Wait and see.

Foreign Capital.

One of the effects of the sale of Reverse Councils is the draining away of foreign capital from this country as also the temporary removal of Indian capital for speculative purposes. It is urged that foreign capital acts as an incubus on indigenous enterprise and drains away in the form of interest a large part of the wealth of India. Not only this but it hands over for foreign exploitation several of the industries of the country. Railways serve as a very good instance of how foreign capital tends to the practical enslavement of children of the soil to the whims and caprices of foreign capitalists. This is one side of the shield. Another side is presented by those people who, like Sir Fazulbhoy, reason that India cannot for the present at least dispense with foreign capital. In their opinion the greatest benefit conferred by British rule on this country is the investment by Englishmen of their capital here in enterprises which Indians are unable to undertake on account of lack of funds or ignorance. There is no doubt that the investment of British capital in this country has done much for the development of the resources of this country and in pushing forward the work of the social political and industrial regeneration of the land. We can realise that there are some disadvantages in this connection and that the ideal state of things would be that when we can do without foreign capital. India has shown during recent times that she has got responding powers to the call for big loans and industrial enterprises. The only question is whether we can depend upon this power to this extent that we can safely dispense with all foreign capital. Probably not. In this case the sale of Reverse Councils is doing incalculable harm to the country by the withdrawal of capital which is needed for the development of the country. It was contend-

(Continued on next page.)

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"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

OF the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kanhayalal Badridas, a cotton merchant and Baiubhai Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years and 6 years respectively. Both the Urines were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment The following result is obtained and the true abstract from Memorandums—dated 29-9-19, 3-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-1-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percentage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1037 and 1036 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. and 5.65 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1013 and 1016 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidass Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1020:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 12 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29.9.19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and suggar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Clubwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar was found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs. Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-9-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Janmashtami Building, "opp. Cama Bagh", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABETES", Bombay.

Lowest quotations for
Bi Sulphite of SODA
B. ,, ,, SODA
Phosphate of SODA
NIGROSENE XLS
Hematine XLS
Log Wood Ext.

Sulpher.
Acid
Basic
Direct
Ciba
Alizarine
AND OTHER
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Cario.

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

(Continued from previous page.)

ed by a section of the Anglo-Indian commercial community that self-government to India would mean withdrawal of British capital from the land. This has been disproved by the cordial co-operation with which Europeans are working wtih their Indian fellow-citizens to start new ventures. The continuance of the sale of Reverse Councils will mean an end of such a co-operation for none will be able to resist the lure of sending remittances Home at half the cost.

State vs. Company Management of Railways.

One cannot understand why the promise given by His Excellency the Viceroy at Madras with regard to the appointment of a Commission or a Committee to inquire into the burning question of the State vs. Company management of Railways is not being carried out. All such Commissions are afraid of having their tours in either the hot weather or the monsoon and so we were expecting that a Committee would be tppointed in the beginning of the Delhi session to enable it to complete its travelling by the time the winter season closed and to prepare its report on the salubrious heights of Simla during the hot months. This has not come to pass, however, and it may be surmised that the Committee will be appointed at the close of the Simla session to enable it to complete its deliberations during the next year. Lord Lawrence during his period of Viceroyalty of India perceived the injustice and unfairness of handing over the administration of railways to private companies and so brought all the railways under state working. Such a State management continued from 1869 to 1881 and with obvious success. But the private companies whose vested interests were thus encroached upon kicked up such an agitation in the United Kingdom that the Government of India had to bow down to the storm as they have always to do when there is a conflict between British and Indian interests (pace the Reverse Councils.). The result in short of that agitation was that Lord Ripon the then newly appointed Viceroy was sent with a mandate to restore the management to companies. When these proposals matured protests were registered, it is said, by officials responsible for the Railway and Public Work Departments and also by the Finance Minister; The gist of their protest was that under the guise of encouraging private enterprise the interests of India were being sacrificed to those of British Railway Companies. Notwithstanding all such protests the management was transferred to railways the incident being one of the unfortunately numerous incidents where interests of this country are sacrificed to safeguard the selfish greed of British capital. Sir Guildforth Molesworth, who was a State Engineer, recently observed that this action of the Government was the most detrimental to Indian interests and that the management of Railways by Companies should cease. Such weighty opinions are supported by the opinion of all the leading publicists in this country and yet the injustice remains and continues to exercise its baneful influence on the trade and industries and prosperity of the country. A gentleman who is an authority on this question recently wrote a series of articles under the wellknown initials of B .M. D., for a Gujarati weekly on this question and we propose to review them in these columns as the question is one on which sufficient light is always needed and regarding which public agitation has not been carried on with that intensity which is required, if we bear in mind the fact that the campaign is to be carried on against the vested interests of some of the biggest corporations of the United Kingdom.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 8th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
Mar.	26 64 — 4
April	25 97 Ungd.
May	25 62 — 3
June	25 07 — 3
July	24 04 — 54
Aug	23 94 — 6
Sept.	—
Oct.	22 43 — 8
Nov.	21 85 — 17
Dec.	21 48 — 12
Jan.	21 21 — 14
Feb.	—

Prices taken at 10 40 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 9th,

Futures at New York May 36.20

New York, March 10th.

Futures at New York May 36.28

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

During the past week Exchange has played an important part in the Home markets. The advance in Exchange between America and great Britain has caused a sharp fall in Liverpool, and a rise in New York, exactly the reverse of what the previous decline in exchange had caused. Silver was also affected, and there was a drop of 6 3/8 d. in spot silver in Lord on in a single day. Sudden changes such as these upset all calculations, and are impossible to foresee. The Exchange question will continue to be the ruling factor, both in New York and Liverpool, for some time.

Locally up, to 1 p.m. to-day, the highest and lowest prices during the week for Fully Good Broach April-May have been Rs. 512 and Rs. 492½. On Saturday last the fluctuations were from Rs. 494 to Rs. 502, and on Monday from Rs. 498 to Rs. 506½. On Tuesday the variations were from Rs. 506 to Rs. 512, and on Wednesday from Rs. 495 to Rs. 503. Yesterday the highest was Rs. 496, and the lowest Rs. 492½, the market closing at Rs. 492½; and at the opening of the Marwadi bazaar to-day the rate was Rs. 492½. At 1 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 493, and closing rates are given below.

Variations have thus been about Rs. 20 each way. The drop in sterling Exchange caused bying by speculators, but on the advance Japanese houses and other Export houses sold, and speculators also turned round and sold. We do not anticipate any further materal decline, while on the other hand there is no reason at present to look for very much advance. Oomras have been firm this week, and the difference between Fine Oomras May and Broach has narrowed to Rs. 68. The difference between F. G. Bengals March and Broach is now about Rs. 159.

In ready cotton there has been a fair demand for high class Oomras, and full prices were paid early in the week for Wardha and Pulgaon styles. Bengals have kept firly stedy but the enquiry has been moderate. Broach is still coming in slowly, and the quality is improving. The ready market closes quiet and rasier. Receipts for the week have been large totalling nearly 115,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	486
Fully Good Bengals	Mar.	323
" " "	May	339
Fine Oomras	March	420
Fine Oomras	May	423

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 12TH MAR. 1920.

Fully Good M.G. Bengal	March	325
" " "	May	342
Fine Broach M.G. Bengal	April-May	497
Fine O. Oomras	March	426
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	425

RECEIPTS OF COTTON

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending 11th March 1920.	Total to date since September 1st.	
		1919-20.	1918-19.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	15,519	2 8 604	1 8,993
Central India	8,169	110,418	6 659
Barsee and Nugger ..	8,5•6	135 146	61,644
Hyderabad Gaorani ..	5 59	5• 911	54,620
Berar	28 •9•	3,9 485	215,470
Central Provinces ..	7,6•5	160 206	115,711
Total Oomras ..	71 556	1,06 ,730	633,807
Dhollera	5,062	63,452	29,577
Broach	13 6•4	21,583	12 725
Compta and Dharwar ..	1,23•	,,7 8	50 208
Western-Northerns ..	1,3•8	50,368	33 •9
Bengals { NW Provinces	5,395	153, 46	2 50•
Bengals { Rajputana ..	1,•2	27,161	19 269
Sind-Punjab	1,7•9	202,923	2 3,04•
Cocanada	436	3, 3	3,602
Broach	181	1,257	1 9•6
Tenisla	582	19,858	37,9•3
Innevelly&Cambodia ..	•il	•il	Nil
American	Nil	Nil	Nil
Egyptian	110	11,037	9 294
Other sorts			
Total ..	114,858	1,676,632	1 280 483

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	..	325	325	305	..
M.G. Stud Punjab.	..	348	325	305	..
M. G. Oomras No 3	446	426	401	..	..
M G. Central P. No. 1	401	483	448	..	..
M G. Central No. 2	488	468	433	..	..
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
.. ..	..	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay Mar. 12th

Market easier.

Bank Telegraphic	2/4 5/8
Bank Demand	2/4 11 15
One Acceptance Sight/s	2/5 3/8
Fcs. Demand	536 1/2
American Dollars	342
Hongkong	235 1/2
Shanghai	331 1/2
Japan	105
Singapore	99

Marke Quiet.

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

Grey Shirtings—	Iz.	Yds	Rs.	a.	p.
No 55000	44×36	..	21	8	0
No. 100	..	..	..	..	..
No. 200	..	..	..	..	..
No. 220	..	..	20	0	0
No. 2300	..	..	..	..	..
No. 7200	..	..	22	8	0
No. 5151	..	..	22	0	0
No. 3800	..	..	27	8	0
No. 4100	..	..	26	0	0
No. 5150	..	..	26	8	0
No. 3000	33×38	..	..	..	..
No. 666	..	..	18	8	0
Grey Sheetings—					
"Dragons"	32×30	..	13	0	0
"O" Quality	36×30	..	16	12	0
Grey Drills—					
Elephant	38×6	..	29	0	

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5	per cent	Nov. 6	1919
France	5	per cent	Aug. 29	1914
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 28	1914
Russia	6	per cent	July 28	1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11	1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 1	1914
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug. 20	1•15
Austria-Hungary ..	5	per cent	April 10	1917
Sweeden	6½	per cent	Jan. 31	1914
Spain	6	per cent	Oct. 28	1914
India { Bombay	7	per cent	Feb. 5	1920
India { Bengal	7	per cent	Feb. 12	1920
India { Madras	8	per cent	Feb. 10	1920

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake ..	..150°	at Rs.	14 6 0	per case
White Rose	..150°	,,	11 0 0	,,
Chester ..	..125°	,,	10 12 0	,,
Monkey ..	..125°	,,	9 8 0	,,
Monkey Tins	..125°	,,	8 2 0	2 Tins
Elephant Tins	..125°	,,	7 15 0	2 ,,
Elephant Bulk	..125°	,,	6 3 6	8 Imp. Gals

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been quiet but steady during the past week. There has not been much change in the rupee rates either way, but the absence of demand has been felt by the sellers, some of whom have been anxious to effect sales even at concessions. Up-country buyers have been holding aloof for the present, chiefly owing to the stringency in the money market, but also in the hope of getting in at lower rates on. Retail enquiry to a small extent has been visible here and there but the transactions have not been important. Stocks of various standard cloths have been light and need replenishment. Business had been booked on a large scale for March-April-May shipments and goods against these are due to arrive shortly. The fall in the rate of exchange has discouraged forward business to some extent. The Manchester market has been firm and manufacturers have been quoting exorbitant rates for anything wanted, and the time of delivery required has been so distant that business has to be missed solely on that account. Several makers and bleachers have their engagements running upto the end of the year, and with cotton on a high level and in face of the increased cost of production, there is little likelihood of a serious fall in prices in the near future. Some small lots have been booked here and there during the week, as the buyers and sellers have met each other half way, but full prices have had to be paid to secure the goods. It is reported that many Moslem merchants of Calcutta have stopped placing orders for British goods until the Khilafat question is decided, and it is feared that the boycott movement might spread all over India.

GREYS.

There has hardly been any change in the position of Grey Shirtings. The rates have not been tested in the absence of demand. As stocks are moderate, dealers have not shewn any anxiety to dispose off the goods. Dewhurst's Shirtings have been in enquiry and some sales have been effected. Grey Drills hav improved to a fair extent and Jaconets have remained steady. Mulls and Dhooties have attracted very little attention.

WHITES.

White goods have been firm with very little business passing. Several styles are getting light in stock and fetch good values. The 42 inches by 20 yards Mulls worth Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 14 made of Egyptian Cotton with gold end have been in better request. Ranges of Mulls in wider widths with Blue Heading as well as Sacharilla heading worth Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9 per piece average have been in demand. 64 and 72 inches by 19 yards Mulls in blue and gold heading, suitable for dyeing, have been taken up by Marwaries for Udaipur. 27 inches Nainsooks have remained firm. 22 inches by 18 yards Nainsooks in split sltedges have been selling at Rs. 4/8 to Rs 5 per piece 36 inches by 20 yards superior Jaconets have moved off in small lots. Dhooties of fine qualities have met with some retail demand at favourable rates. The tone of White Shirtings has been rather firm as superior qualities are out of stock.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys an Whites are as under:—

	Ins:	Yds:	Rs.	as.	p
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	..39×37½/8 ..		17	4	0
,, 100000 ..	..46× ,, ..		17	8	0
,, No. 35000 ..	..42× ,, ..		17	8	0
,, 2800 ..	..37× ,, ..		14	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	..39× ,, ..		16	8	0
,, "Yellow Horse"	..43×36 ..		..	..	..
,, No 310 ..	..4× 41½ ..		..	..	..
Dewhurst's BBB ..	..38× ,, ..		27	8	0
,, "BB" ..	..36× ,, ..		23	2	0
,, Rupee No. 5	..39× ,, ..		22	0	0
Bates' No. 12338' ..	..41×37½/8 ..		30	0	0
Bombay Co.'s No 2580	..44×38½ ..		17	0	0
,, No 1500 ..	..39×37½/8 ..		16	8	0
,, No. 5600 ..	..39×37½/8 ..		14	8	0
Ritchie's No 510 ..	..39×37½/8 ..		16	0	0
,, 44/2 ..	..41× ..		17	8	0
,, 1536 ..	..33×37/37½ ..		..	..	..
Forbes' 224 ..	..38×37½/8 ..		..	..	..
Lyon's "Shunker" ..	..39× ..		17	0	0
Fleming's No. 1905 ..	..42×38 ..		24	8	0
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell "Dragon" ..	..29×40 ..		31	12	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 420 ..	..32×40 ..		22	0	0
Stewart's "Elephant" ..	..29×40 ..		19	0	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18 ..	..45×22 ..		10	10	0
,, ,, 13 ..	..40×22 ..		9	10	
,, ,, 133 ..	..22 ..		8	10	0
,, ,, 35 ..	..44×22 ..		9	10	0
GREY MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 1030 ..	..36×18 ..		2	8	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepmann's No. 1500 ..	..32×42 ..		30	8	
H.B.T.C. 40000 ..	..38×40 ..		41	0	0
H.B.T.C. 33,000 ..	.. ,, ..		38	0	0
Lyon's C. 4000 ..	.. ,, ..		..	..	..
Ralli's No. 9889 ..	..33×40 ..		28	8	9
Forbes' K.B. 100 ..	..35×40 ..		..	..	..
,, 151 ..	..33×40 ..		9	14	0
Fleming's No. 7182 ..	..30×20 ..		..	..	..
WHITE JACONETS—					
Bombay Co's "1 Flower"	..36×20 ..		11	2	0
WHITE MULLS					
Ralli's No. 6	..44×18 ..		10	0	0
,, 60	..45×18 ..		11	0	0
,, 600	..51×18 ..		12	0	0
,, 6000	..58×18 ..		13	8	0
,, No 88	..55×20 ..		10	0	0
,, ,, 1270 ..	..27×18 ..		5	7	0
Nos 50/55/60 40,, 45,,	..30×18 ..		..	..	..
No. 818	..39×20 ..		11	2	0
No. 250 (6lines) ..	..50×20 ..		13	4	0
No. 350 (6lines) ..	.. ..		..	..	..
No. 335 (6lines) ..	..30×20 ..		17	0	0
No. 425 (6 lines) ..	.. ..		16	0	0
No. 1440	..39×20 ..		8	4	0
Ritchie's No 1260 ..	..37×18 ..		6	8	0
,, No. 110	..37×18 ..		6	14	0
,, No. 229	..42×18 ..		7	0	0
,, No. 339	..47×18 ..		7	8	0
,, M/MMMM 39,, 44,, 49,, 54"	×18 ..		8	14	0
,, No. 95	..58×20 ..		10	4	0
,, No. 6999	..40×18 ..		7	8	0
,, No. 6999	..49×18 ..		7	14	0
,, No. 775	..49×18 ..		7	8	0
,, No. 875	..45×18 ..		8	0	0
,, No. 975	..50×18 ..		8	8	0
,, No. 615	.. ..		8	8	0
Graham's 'Baloon" ..	..58×20 ..		10	4	0
,, Nos 9/99/999 40" 45"	50×18 ..		..	..	..
,, No. 9999 ..	..65×18 ..		11	0	0
,, No 142 ..	..34×18 ..		10	0	0
,, No. 420 ..	..36×18 ..		..	..	..
Macdonald's No. 64 ..	..58×20 ..		..	..	..
Greaves' No 5166 ..	..27×18 ..		5	8	0
Fleming's No. 8080 ..	.. ..		5	8	0
WHITE SAINSOOKS.					
Ralli's No. 7070/9000 ..	..27×18 ..		7	0	0
,, Nos. 61/81 ..	.. ..		..	..	..
,, No 1900 ..	.. ..		5	10	0
,, No. 39620 T.B.	..38×22 ..		10	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888 ..	..38×18 ..		7	2	0
,, Nos 9596/97970 "Saraswati"	..36×18 ..		..	..	..
,, "Tippoo" W/WWW	..34×18 ..		8	6	0
,, No 50000	.. ..		10	6	0
,, Nos 23340/33350/ 33560 ..	.. ..		11	6	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	..26×18 ..		..	..	..
Greaves' No. 30000/40000 ..	.. ..		6	14	0
,, No. 8000 T. B ..	..38×22 ..		10	0	0
Ritchie's No. 3500/4510/5520	26×18 ..		..	..	..
S. W. & Co's Nos. 5860/6820 "Motor Car" ..	..26×18 ..		6	13	0
Bombay Coy's ZZ/ZZZZ ..	..28×18 ..		6	14	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms with discount of 3½ per cent on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

BULLION.

Bar Gold.

Gold is steady with a good demand for ready delivery.

Bar Gold Read Rs. 21-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

The market is weak with more buyers than sellers. Export bills are very few. The demand for reverse bills is still great. The American cross rate is upto 3.68½ and the price of silver is down to 75d.

Rates nominal.

T. T. on London 2/4 5/8.
D. D. on London 2/4 3/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/5 3/4.
D. D. Buying London 2/5 3/8.
D. D. on France 575 frca.
Credit 3 Msd/a 650 frca.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 104 1/2
60 Days sight Rs. 96.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 69.
4 per cent. Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent. Municipal shore dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 64.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Muhicipal Sanitary 91¼ to 92.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The March Settlement which is now on has interfered with business and transactions recorded have not been on anything like a free scale. Price fluctuations have been narrow and the position of values, on the whole, has been a shade easier, due to the tendency of pront-taking occasionally in evidence.

Among Cotton Mill shares nothing worthy of record has eventuated the only enlivening feature being a keen demand for Colaba Lands which has been dealt in pretty largly. The remour regarding the sale of some of the lands owned by this mill is once again on the market and speculative purchases have lifted up the share value to the extent of Rs. 200 during the week. The Currimbhoy group has also been in prominence and although much business has not passed, quotations keep very steady; and small set-back being peremptorily followed by a fair rise.

The market closes steady with a good under-tone.

The miscellaneous section remains neglected with rates more or less nominal.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange Ahd. Advance 2360, By. Cotton 1285, By. Dyeing 3920, By. Uniteds 2460, Century 1130, Central India 850, Colana Land 3480, Crescent 592½, Currimbhoy 1652½ David 1535, Fazulbhoy 1630, Ind. Bleaching 310, Ind. Malwa 600, Kohinoor 3675, New Great 905, Pearl 1170, Shapurji 100, Simplex 1245, Swan 1375, Swadeshi 4425, Alcock 1450, By. Tramway 1035, By. Steam 955, Bundi 60, By. Burma 875, New India Insur. 38 pr. Scindia Steam 21/8 pr. Tata defd. 1020, Tata Hydro 1210, Tota Oil 520, Tata Bank 54.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED.

Bombay, Mar. 11th.

The rates ruling in the loca market yesterday for the undermentioned brands, were:—

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial	.. Gallons	Rs.	6	3 6
Rising Sun Brand New Tins ..	per pair	,,	7	15 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial	.. Gallons	,,	4	10 6
Swan Brand New Tins ..	per pair	,,	6	6 6
Anchor Tins	per pair	,,	8	2 6
Rising sun Cases ..	per case	,,	8	13 6
Anchor Cases	per case	,,	8	15 6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT,

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Since our last report our market ruled very quiet during the latter part of last week, prices for ready sugar declined to Rs. 35-8-0 and aftrewards recovered to Rs. 36-2-0 with good demand and strong advices from Karachi and Calcutta. There is good enquiery for ready sugar from P. Gulf and about 1,500 Tons. of White Javas will be shipped by one Firm to Portsaid. Karachi and Calcutta Markets are reported quiet without any business doing for forward. Java market is reported Firm owing to improvement in Exchange and prices are stronger although no business has been done for India. There are resellers for White Javas July September shipment at 76s. per cent. Free Bombay Harbour.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 36-0-0 eq. 85s. F. B. Harbour stocks 230,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 34-0-0 eq. 80s. F. B. Harbour stocks 10,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 34-8-0 eq. 82s. F. B. Harbour stocks 20,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 36-0-0 stocks 115,000 bags.

MILL STORE AND CHEMICALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 12.

A notable growth of activity, with the revival of healthy demand for Cotton Healds, has been the attractive feature in this week, in the mill stores market. The Bombay mills have been freely buying red eyes healds and large lots changed hands. Stock holders are induced by the animated demand to realise the best possible prices, and the quotations have been varying from Rs. 1-10-0 and upwards.

The quotations of Healds from Manchester and London have been nearly 50d till 65d. f.o.b. according to the quality of the yarn; since, the war the prices of healds and other important commodities have soared to unprecedented heights owing to the diminished output in England, and the same have not yet come down to the normal level though the high rate of Exchange ruling at present should have been favourable to the importers in India. But, the English manufactures and exporters have been slowly increasing values of these commodities, as the high exchange is disadvantageous to them. Thus the increase in values of mill commodities from England has almost minimised the advantage that the Indian importers would have acquired by the exchange. In his bold and able analysis of the Financial statement in the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir Fazzulbhoy Currimbhai has very clearly exposed how the high rate of Exchange is disadvantageous even to the importers in India. Sir Fazzulbhoy remarked "The Textile-Industry wth which I am closely connected are one of the best customers of the United Kingdoms in matters of machinery, stores of all kinds, chemicals, beltings and Co. We are paying prices to-day, which do not show any appreciable advantage to us owing to the rise in exchange."

Reeds have continued fair in demand and the prices have very slightly advanced in sympathy with healds. Hairy Picking Bands of best quality are quoted at nearly Rs. 3 per lb., Pickers rawhide are quoted at Rs. 60 and upwards. English Roller skins have been offered at Rs. 60 and upwards per Dozen. Among woolen sundries, roller cloth and sizing flannel etc., no material fluctuations have been noticeable. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds Rs. 1-10-0 to 1-12-0; Reeds 4 to 5 annas; slubbings 13/16 Rs. 55/60; Rowings Rs. 50; Warpers 5 in. by 4 in. Rs. 55/60; Warpers (inpon) Rs. 70/75; Covical Piru (Varnished) Rs. 9/10; Ring Rabbeth 5 in. Rs. 14/15; Ring Rabbeth 5 in. Varnished Rs. 12/13; Weft Piru 7/8; Shuttles 14½ in. Eng. Rs. 30; Picking Bands Rs. 2-12-0 to 3; Pickers No. 4 Rs. 60/70; Roller-Skins (Welsh) Rs. 60/65.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Farina, as reported in our previous Columns is ruling easy, the demand being poor and limited. Sago is dull as usual. Maize Starch, too, is dull in sympathy with other Starches.

Sodium has a Quiet tone. Znic Chloride is steady after the slight advance it witnessed. Bichromate of Potash and Soda have nothing worth reporting, the stock-holders ready to part with their stocks. Bleaching power is ruling easy, though normal level is not yet reached. Glauber Sact, Washing Soda have some what sagged. The quotations for other chemicals are almost same.

OLD SHARE BAZAR.

SIR S. B. BROACHA ELECTED PATRON.

An extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Native Stock and Share Brokers' Association was held in the Hall of the Association, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. Prabhudas Jivandas Kothari, presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas Morarji moved that Sir Shapurji Broacha be elected a patron of the Association.

Mr. Jehangir Bhikhaji Dalal said Sir Shapurji took the greatest interest in the welfare of the Association, and they were honouring themselves in doing this honour to Sir Shapurji.

The motion was carried unanimously.

INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 10.

According to a return published by the Department of Statistics the grand total of gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) collected during the 11 months ending February, 1920, amounted to Rs. 1,994 lakhs as against Rs. 1,677 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1918-19. The import duties contributed Rs. 1,360 lakhs and export duties Rs. 429 lakhs, while excise duties on cotton manufactured articles and motor spirit yielded Rs. 189 and 39 lakhs respectively. Under the head miscellaneous Rs. 29 lakhs were collected.

PISTON RING CASTINGS.

Inside Diameters ..	35 m/m,	45 m/m,	48 m/m,	53 m/m,	59 m/m,	67 m/m,	70 m/m,	73 m/m,	80 m/m,	83 m/m,	89 m/m,	95 m/m,	102 m/m,	108 m/m,	127 m/m
Outside Diameters ..	45 m/m,	57 m/m,	67 m/m,	76 m/m,	80 m/m,	83 m/m,	89 m/m,	92 m/m,	99 m/m,	102 m/m,	105 m/m,	111 m/m,	121 m/m,	130 m/m,	137 m/m
Price of each, Rs ..	2/4,	2/8,	3,	4/4,	4/12,	5/4,	5/6,	6,	6/4	6/12,	7/4,	7/8,	7/12,	8,	8/12.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.

Telegrams: "AUTOWORKS" Bombay. NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. (Telephone No. 2475.)

Reading a Newspaper tests the sight

A NEWSPAPER gives a fairly reliable but rather "rough and ready" sight test. Any difficulty, such as having to hold the paper nearer or further away than normal—any blurring of print, rapid tiring of the eyes, aching, smarting or watering, and especially headache after reading, indicates the need for thorough scientific sight-testing.

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What do The Winds Say?

"Rough Winds—That Moanest Loud"

at this time of the year, seem to waft on their frightened wings a doleful warning to mankind of the grim gatherings of the germs of malaria, which lay across their passage through fields and forests and over marshes and meadows. Take, therefore, timely heed, and keep in readiness a good stock of

SQUIBB'S ACUE SPECIFIC

The Medicine of the Millions

for Malaria, Influenza, Ague and all other Fevers. "SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC saved the lives of two patients—one an infant—who were seriously ill with the effects of malarial fever and had been given up by the doctors as hopeless cases,"—C. L. D. Prayero, Hyderabad, Dec.

"The sales and reputation of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses".—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. H. W. HAYWARD, I.C.S., High Court, Bombay.

"I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects."—

J. E. LEE, Personal Asst. to the Home Secry., Hyderabad, Dec.

Remember SQIBB'S is the safest cure for all Fevers. Sold all over India.

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CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK.

THE

Okawa Tdg. & Mfg., Co. Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN JAPAN)

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MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF:—

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Spg., Wg. & Gin Parts.
Waste Opening & Spg. Machines.
Tabular Band Making Machines
Okawa's Knife Roller Gins. (Power or Foot).
Hosiery Machines.
Foot Looms.
Fire Extinguishers.
All Mill & Gin Stores.
Oil Engines
Electric Motors & Electric Accessories.
Lubricating Oils.
Hard Ware. Also
Other textile Industrial requisities, Etc. For further particulars write at above address

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat.

Bombay Races: 13th Extra Meeting.

Lecture on "New Reforms" by I. K. Yagnik, Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, 9-30 p.m.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Unregistered correspondence for German E. Africa and Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SUNDAY. March 14.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

PERSONAL.

MAURICE CONROY call or leave letter at Apollo Hotel, N.A.S.

LONDON NEW-YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 10th instant was 368½

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

The 53rd Anniversary of the Prarthana Samaj will be celebrated from the 11th to 15th instant.

KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.

There will be a prize distribution to successful Kapole students at Bai Zaverbhai Vanita Vishram Hall to-morrow, at 5 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA DEBATING CLUB.

Under the auspices of the above Society, A. da Cruz will deliver a lecture on "The land of Portugal" at the Catholic Gymkhana, to-day, at 6-30 p.m.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

To-morrow there will be the ceremony of presenting a valedictory Address to Mr. H. S Nayak, the retiring hon. secretary for cricket, and of unveiling his Portrait at the Hindu Gymkhana at 6-30 p.m.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

Bombay to London.—Full rate, 7 days.
London to Bombay.—Full rate, 3½ days.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The excursion trip to Elephanta arranged for to-morrow has been postponed *sine die*.

From to-morrow the usual Sunday Parade will be held at 8 a.m. (S. T.), on the Esplanade Maidan, Dhobi Talao, instead of Kennedy Sea Face, Chowpatty.

A HINDU WOMAN'S SAD END.

The Coroner also held an inquest touching the death of Laxmibai, aged 27, who cut her throat and committed suicide. The deceased had given birth to a child some time ago and since then she was not right in her mind, and she cut her throat with a razor. A verdict was returned accordingly

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the League a fresh air excursion of the remaining 4 Urdu Night Schools of the League:—Chhatri Sarang, New Nagpada, Ghoghri Mohalla and Teli Mohalla, will be taken to Matunga to-morrow, at 8 a.m. (S. T.). The excursionists approximately number 210.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India for £2,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 11th March, 1920.

Total amount of tenders received, Bombay 56,403,000; Elsewhere 60,782,000; Total 117,185,000.

Total amount accepted, Bombay 965,000; Elsewhere 1,035,000; Total 2,000,000.

FIRE AT TRIBHOWAN ROAD.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon, at about 1-30 p.m. in the Pioneer Film Company's godown at Tribhowan Road and thence spread to a three-storied building, called Gordhan Building, owned by Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas. But the fire brigade by great deal of exertions brought the fire under control and succeeded in confining it to the godown. Only some windows of the Gordhan Building were damaged. The loss of films is put down at the figure of Rs. 50,000 but it is covered by insurance. There was no loss of life.

DEATH FROM MOTOR ACCIDENT.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Vishnu Moreshwar Vaidya, a clerk under the Municipal Schools Committee, aged 37, who met with a serious motor accident on the Queen's Road. It was stated that the Ford car in which the deceased was riding was on the right side of the road when a motor car came towards him from the wrong side. When it approached near, it turned to the left, but still there was a collision. The small car then turned turtle in the very middle of the road and the deceased was thrown out. Death was due to concussion of the brain. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

MOTOR-OPERATIVES' CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

With a view to better the economic conditions of motor-drivers, cleaners and mechanics employed in motor-workshops in Bombay, a lecture on "Co-operation" will be delivered by Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny under the auspices of the "Motor Drivers Association." to-morrow, at 9 p.m. on the open space near the French Bridge, opposite Mathuradas Gokuldas' Bungalow, when Mr Sundersham will preside.

After the lecture, the president will elect the members of the managing committee and sub-committees of the Association.

"WORK BEFORE US,"

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye delivered lecture on "The Work Before Us," at th Morarji Goculdas Hall, last evening, Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas presiding. piller repor of the speech will appear in a later issue.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY NEMO.

In the Consolation Plate BELLE SYME, BRIOCHE and BILLY BAWN will console a number of backers.

For the Fermoy Plate GLADIATOR, DORI and ANTHRACITE are three consistent performers.

MILLMOUNT should annex the Goodbye Plate with a more favourable turn of luck, from JAPANESE PINE and FLOTELLE.

BEADMAKER, DANDELLION and SILVER STREAK are three fast performers who ought to contest the Final Plate.

RUDDIGORE, KARIKAKTA and DESERT FLOWER have all shown a partiality for the distance, the race for the Second Dealers will be between them.

VALLANCE is a maiden of a different class. he has the Maiden Plate at his mercy, TROOP LEADER and DONNA INEZ can place.

The 1st Division of the Tardeo Plate will see a large field out ANXIOUS should now be able to secure a bracket, from KITCHENTR and ORNATE.

In the 2nd Division TORPEDO is a good fluke that should pay a good price, LAST DAY, and RAINBOW are good places

In the 3rd Division KARAM, KHORSHED and BRINDISI will fight the issue.

SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.

Who has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Bombay.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

BULLETIN NO. 2.

The following is bulletin No. 2 issued by the general secretaries of the 20th Bombay Political Conference, Sholapur:—

The Session of this Conference commences from the 2nd April 1920 and will last till the 4th April 1920 during the Easter Holidays. Mr. Narsinha Chintaman Kelkar of Poona has been duly elected the President of this Conference. The list of subjects likely to be discussed by this Conference has been already circulated to the several institutions and individuals concerned. It is therefore requested to make suggestions, and alterations regarding them as early as possible, by those who take keen interest in this Conference. The Managing Committee will feel much obliged if those desiring to speak on several subjects intimate their willingness to do so to the Subjects Committee as early as possible. The Sholapur climate in April is always pretty fair—neither very hot nor very cool. The climate is also free from any epidemic, and therefore visitors and delegates will enjoy it. Special arrangment have been made for female delegates. The delegation fees will be Rs. 3 and those for members of the Reception Committee will be Rs. 7. The Visitors' fees for the 1st class are Rs. 3 and for the 2nd class Rs. 2 for the Sessions. Boarding and lodging arrangements have been made and every comfort of the guests is carefully attended to. The daily charges for Boarding and lodging of vegetarians will be Rs. 2 and those for having European style will be Rs. 5 per day. It is therefore requested that an early intimation should be given to the Accommodation and Dinner Committees by those who wish to avail themselves of the above arrangements. It is further requested that the District Congress Committees and all bodies affiliated to the Congress will elect their delegates and intimate the number of delegates elected to the Secretaries of this Conference.

Considering the importance of this year's Conference specially as it comes after the promulgation of the new Reforms and immediately before the election of the Imperial and provincial Legislative bodies and also in view of the important resolutions likely to be moved in this Conference, the Reception Committee earnestly hopes and trusts that a very large number of delegates and distinguished visitors from all the districts in the presidency will make it a point to attend the Conference and make it a success.

Members of the All-India Home-Rule League, desirous of going as delegates are requested to inform the joint secretaries of the League at 251, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION.

INCREASING POPULARITY.

WILL IT BE EXTENDED FOR A WEEK?

The attendance at the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete yesterday, was if anything larger than on the preceding days. The daily increasing number of visitors testifies in unmistakable fashion to the great popularity of the Exhibition and the Fete, and it is to be hoped the period will be extended to at least a week more.

Yesterday's programme was again full, something or other interesting going on in the different sections. In the Maternity Section, babies of a number of communities were judged and prizes awarded. In the Educational Section the Boys' Scouts and the pupils of the Indo-British Institution presented an excellent programme, the "Grand Howl" by the former and the "Scotch Dance" by the latter being loudly applauded. This was followed by a cinema programme which also was much appreciated. The varied and interesting character of the entertainments provided in this section has been drawing crowded houses daily, bearing testimony to the labours of Professor C. J. Sisson and his colleagues.

The most attractive item of yesterday's programme was "the Dream of Fair Women," produced by Mrs. Curtis. In the programme originally arranged for yesterday, this item did not figure, but it proved so popular on the preceding days that it was decided to repeat it last night, and it again turned out a great success.

HOUSING AND BABIES.

The Executive of the Child Welfare Exhibition are circulating amongst the audiences a very useful leaflet showing the effect of bad housing on the child.

As is known, the child-mortality in the city is very appalling. During the year 1918, there occurred in Bombay 12,829 deaths among infants or children under one year of age, giving a ratio of 590.30. It may be argued that the year was an abnormal one. 'But, even in normal year like 1917, 8,870 infants died, equal to a death-rate of 409.6 per 1,000 children born.

The leaflet states:—"

Of the 21,733 live-births registered during the year 14,442 or 66.45 per cent. occurred in families living in a single room or sharing it with others and the number of deaths among such was 11,081 or 76.72 per cent. of the births; this proportion varies inversely as the number of rooms occupied; 49.8 per cent. in the case of two-room tenements, 37.4 per cent in the case of three room tenements and 23.8 per cent in families occupying 4 or more rooms

WHAT A MOTHER OUGHT TO KNOW

Admittedly the most instructive part of the Exhibition is the Medical section. Here, again the most useful thing is the posters on which are put down general instructions to women. The following is a selection of those instructions which women, desiring the happiness of the babe, must permanently retain in their mind:—

Mother's milk is the best food for babies.

Ten children fed on artificial food die in the first year of life compared with one breast fed

One half of babies that at present die could be saved if they were nursed by the mother.

Soothing syrups and teething powders are very harmful and may lead to permanent affection. Too much food or too little will cause food injury. You must know how much food to give.

Parent's drinking weakens children's vitality. Defective children increase with alcholism of fathers. Drinking mothers lost more than half their babies; sober mothers less than one-fourth. There is more tuberculosis with the children of drinking parents

NECKLACE.

The Chairman of the Sub-Committee writes:—

Up to date Rs. 109,423, also 241 separate pears and nine complete necklaces have received. As the Fund wil not be finally closed until March 31st, it is hoped a great many more donations and pearls will be received, to enable more prizes still, to be offered in the Great Pearl Lottery.

The following statement shows the number of pearls and the amount of money received since the last list was published a week ago:—

Messrs. Amarchand Madhowjee and Co., cheque for Rs. 500; Messrs. Amarchand Madhowjee and Co., complete pearl nevklace worth Rs. 7,000; the Surat Ladies' Working party, cheque for Rs. 200; the pupils of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, Rs. 515-2; the Western India Turf Club, cheque for Rs. 5,000; H. H. the Raja Sahib of Dharampur, 3 pearls; H. H. the Raja of Sunth, Rs 500; Mrs. Bhugwandas Gardhandas, pearls; H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, cheque for Rs. 5,000, for 5 pearls; the Hon. Mr. Abdul Karim Jamal C.I.E., (Rangoon) cheque for Rs. 5,000; Mr. Narandas Asaumal, 1 pearl; Mr. Daneckchand Panachand, I pearl; "A Sympathiser" (2nd donation), Rs. 100; H. H. the Raja Sahib of Baria, one pear necklace: H. H. the Chief of Jumkhandi, 1 pearl; H. H. the Maharani of Jamkhandi, 1 pearl; the son and daughter of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandi, 1 pearl; H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, 1 pear and H. H. the Chief of Patwardhan and H. H. the Chief of Kurundwad Junior, Rs. 400.

ENTRANCE FEE

The Executive Committee have decided that the entrance fee on Saturday, 13th instant will be 8 annas, and on Sunday 14th it will be 4 annas.

PURDAH DAY.

The Exhibition will be open for ladies only from 11 a.m., to 1 p.m., on Saturday morning the 13th when the Pearl Lottery pearls will be on view.

IMPORT OF GOLD.

AMENDMENT BILL IN COUNCIL.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' INDIGNATION.

The following telegram has been sent to-day by the Chairman, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, Delhi.

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber view with indignation the introduction of a Bill to amend the Gold Import of Act of 1917 which seeks to perpetuate indefinitely the restrictions against the Import of Gold in India and which therefore is in contradiction to the recommandation of both the majority and minority reports of the Currency Committee and also to the unanimous public feeling in this matter. J. B. Petit, Chairman."

GOVT.'S EXCHANGE POLICY.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

A public meeting will be held under the auspicies of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau in the Excellsior Theatre on Saturday the 20th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the Currency and Exchange policy of the Government of India.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit will preside.

MORE REVERSE COUNCILS FOR SALE.

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that Reverse Councils amounting to £2,000,000 will be offered for sale on Thursday the 18th March 1920.

The rates will be announced in due course.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

A MUKADUM FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Marshall charged one Rama Linga, a mukadum in the Colaba Mills, with causing grievous hurt to one Benjamin Solomon, a Jew boy aged about 15 years.

It appeared that the complainant was working under the accused and on Thursday the accused got annoyed with him and gave him two slabs. At this the complainant began to abuse the accused who thereupon lost temper and pierced a sharp steel hook right through the flesh and bone of the complainant's right arm. The complainant had to be removed to the Hospital where the hook was taken out after some surgical operations.

The accused pleading guilty, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 25 is to go to the complainant as compensation.

The mail steamer Angora which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo arrived Marseilles on Thursday, the 11th instant.

MOTOR CAR RAFFLE.

The Raffle for the Chevrolet Motor Car presented by Messrs. F. M. Chinoy and Company of the Bombay Garage, Apollo Bunder, will be drawn by her Excellency, the Hon. Lady Lloyd at 6 p.m. to-day in the Children's Welfare Exhibition building.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 126,234; Father's "Pugne", Rs. 10; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kamat, Rs. 50; Messrs. Phiroze H. Dastur and Co., Rs. 101; Mr. Khoshrn N. Banaji, Rs. 200; the New Jodhpur, Bikaner Dramatic Co., Rs. 51; the Proprietor Ripon Theatre Rs. 200; Mr. Fakirji N. Llavna, Rs. 25; Mr. Fozen, Rs. 5; A. Friend, Rs. 2.

Total Rs. 126,878.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

IN THE GROUNDS.

5-30 to 8 p.m., 9 to 12 p.m., and 10 p.m.—The K. O. S. B. Band and the K. O. S. B. Pipe Band. The Willingdon Sports Club Band. Highland Dancing.

IN THE DANCE HALL.

6 to 8-30 p.m., and 9-30 to 12 p.m.—Dancing.

IN THE PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

5 to 6 p.m.—Action Songs and Indian Music, Municipal Schools. Arranged by Mr. Keshalkar, Miss Dallas, Mr. Anjaria and Mr. Palgaonkar.

6 to 7 p.m.—Cinema. Arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Hague.

7-15 p.m., to 8-30 p.m.—Magic Lantern Demonstration by Dr. K. B. Shroff on "Mosquitoes and Malaria."

9-45 p.m.—"Dance of Olden Times" by Mrs. Mead and Mr. Marshall. "The Dream of Fair Women" produced by Mrs. Curtis. "The Courting of Columbine."

IN THE VARIETY THEATRE.

6-30 p.m.—Grand Variety Concert and "Where the Jhelum Flows." (A Kashmiri Love Lyric), produced by Mr. A. H. Chilton.

9-30 p.m.—Grand Variety Concert and "Where the Jhelum Flows." (A Kashmiri Love Lyric) produced by Mr. A. H. Chilton.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

DIRECT ACTION REJECTED.

EARLY POSSIBILITY OF LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 12.

A special meeting of the Trades Union Congress assembled this morning to consider the action necessary to compel the adoption of nationalisation of mines. Mr. Thomas presided. Seven or eight hundred delegates were present representing over five million workers.

On card vote the policy of direct action was rejected by 3,870,000 votes to 1,050,000. It was subsequently decided by 3,732,000 votes to 1,015,000 to continue the political action.

Mr. Thomas in his opening speech referred to the instruction of the previous conference to send delegates to Russia to investigate the conditions there. Mr. Thomas stated that there had been some difficulty regarding passports, but it had been found that it had been possible to get to Russia without obtaining passports direct. Necessary arrangements had now been made for a joint delegation with the Labour Party Executive. (It is understood that the delegation will include Messrs. Henderson, Ramsay Macdonald, Thomas and Will Thorne.)

Advocating political action Mr. Thomas declared that there was a general belief in the early possibility of a Labour Government when the Labour Party would find itself the guardian of the whole community, instead of the trustee of a section.

Mr. Clynes asserted that the man who would most welcome direct action was Mr. Lloyd George. If the Congress announced a general strike, Mr. Lloyd George would give them a general election on conditions which would find their class rent in twain, while all other classes would be united to fight what would be regarded as an aggressive step. The force which those in favour of direct action proposed to employ was not a British, but a Prussian characteristic.

MINERS TO START CAMPAIGN FOR HIGHER WAGES.

ONE POUND A WEEK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 12.

In the event of to-day's Trade Union Congress deciding in favour of political action it is generally anticipated that the miners alone will not call a nationalisation strike, but will inaugurate a campaign for higher wages—probably a pound a week.

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

ACTIVITIES OUTLINED IN GENEVA SESSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 12.

The first General Council of the League of the Red Cross Society, which is now concluded at Geneva, was attended by the delegates of twenty-seven countries. In the course of the first conference, the Chairman stated that the object was to develop a plan calling upon the whole world through the Red Cross Societies to co-operate in the immediate relief of millions of people who were powerless to help themselves.

Sir David Henderson, Director-General of the League, gave an account of the League's activities since its foundation emphasising that it had relieved the needs of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia by supplying large quantities of medicines, food and clothes and combating serious outbreak of typhus.

The final meeting of the League decided to take action for the repatriation of war prisoners still in Siberia and Russia. Contributions in aid of Polish relief included gift valued at £70,000 sterling from Australia.

PRICE OF 1920 WHEAT CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Mar. 13.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that in order to relieve the anxiety of the British farmer the price of 1920 wheat crop would be levelled up to C. I. F. price of imported wheat, provided that it did not exceed ninety-five shillings a quarter.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 28th February 1920:—

Bombay City 12; West Khandesh District 56; East Khandesh District 191; Kolaba District 21; Thana District 5; Nasik District 5; Satara District 48; Poona District—Poona Town 3; Sholapur District 0; Belgaum District 8; Dharwar District 36; Bijapur District 3; Cutch State—Mundra 2; other places 1; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 55; Kathiawar Agency 15; Total 461.

DENIKIN ON DEFENSIVE.

BOLSHEVIST THRUST IN CENTRE REPULSED.

THEIR RECENT GAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 12.

General Denikin has driven back the Bolshevists who were attempting to break through his centre, but he has been compelled to withdraw on the left wing, eighty miles south of Rostov, while on the right wing the Bolshevists have advanced within twenty miles of the all-important Rostov-Petrov railway.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY TO BE APPOINTED BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 12.

The third meeting of the League of Nations, which will be held in Paris on March 12th, will appoint a commission of enquiry which will proceed to Russia early in April.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

12 OUT OF 13 INVITED NATIONS JOIN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 12.

It is noteworthy that twelve out of the thirteen nations, who did not sign the Treaty of Versailles, but who were invited to join the League, have definitely accepted.

AIR ESTIMATES.

PERSONNEL REDUCED TO 34,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Mar. 13.

Mr. Tryon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, introducing the Air Estimates in the House of Commons, stated that the personnel of the Air Force would be reduced from 164,000 to 34,000 its normal strength by December 31st. He paid a tribute to the services of the Air Force on the North-West Frontier of India in Mesopotamia, Aden hinterland, Somaliland and Egypt. He hoped to have seven squadrons of modern aeroplanes in Egypt on April. Aerial photographs of Nile floods were the most useful. It was proposed that the Air Force should have one rigid and three non-rigid airships. The Colonial Governments were acquiring non-rigid airships for patrol and survey purposes. Mr. Tryon expressed pride that great enterprises of Cairo-to-Cape and Australian and Indian flights had radiated from England.

RICE POSITION FOR FEBRUARY 1920.

During the month of February, 50,875 tons arrived in Bombay for Bombay Presidency including Bombay City. Out of this 30,499 tons were distributed among the Districts and States, and 1,367 tons were allotted to Baroda State.

In the beginning of this month the demand from Districts and States was very keen. The rice stock was very small and steamers were all expected to arrive in the last week of the month. Consequently upcountry merchants could not be given ready rice and distribution could not be made to Districts and States as previously arranged. The situation was also aggravated by certain merchants' withholding their Bills of Lading for rice in the docks. Agents of Districts and States came on the appointed dates but there being no rice in stock, they were only asked to state the qualities they wanted and were told that quality and quantity would be intimated to them when the stocks arrived. On receiving intimations of rice shipped from Rangoon and Akyab from the importers, the distribution was made and the merchants were informed.

The demand for Burma rice has at present slackened owing to fall in price of other food grains. The total distribution for Bombay City during the month amounted to 9,452 tons Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons were prepared to distribute Burma rice to the retailers at the rate of 10,000 or even more bags per day, and of different qualities, but prices of other foodstuffs having fallen and retailers having known that large stocks of Burma rice for Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons were arriving from Rangoon, they reduced their demands considerably.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, March 13, 1920.

THE CLARION CALL.

Unprecedented anxieties have continued to oppress the minds of Moslems ever since the armistice with Turkey was signed. More than a year and a half ago, Moslems were content with the assurance that the question of Khilafat and of the seat of the Khalif would be solved in accordance with their wish, that is, in fulfilment of the solemn pledges given by the British Government and that the territorial settlement of what was the Turkish Empire would be made in consonance with the principles of nationality and self-determination for the vindication of which the war was waged and won with their help. Since then much has happened to cause bitter disillusionment to them and to lacerate their hearts. Not nationality nor self-determination but the old-world principle of division of spoils and the old world adherence to secret treaties have threatened to be the guiding factors in determining the territorial settlement of Turkey. Worse, even the solemn pledge of the British Premier regarding Constantinople and "Turkish Turkey" was threatened to be discarded. Fortunately, the British Government were able to thwart the campaign of bigotry which was directed to secure the triumph of the long-cherished "bag and baggage" theory. The campaign, though thwarted, has not died down. Its advocates have found a convenient excuse for carrying out their design in the story of Armenian massacres. Now, we have not the least desire to minimise these massacres. The war will have been fought in vain if massacres of human beings in any part of the world are not to end for all time. But to condemn massacres is one thing; to apportion the responsibility for them, to find out the truth about them or to punish alleged perpetrators of them without due enquiry is another.

The Khilafat Deputation has, therefore, done well to suggest an impartial commission of enquiry to proceed to investigate on the spot the whole question of responsibility between the Moslems and the Armenians for the massacres, with the representatives of the All-India Moslem League participating. The British Government owe it to the millions of loyal Moslem subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor to see that this fair and reasonable demand is accepted. For, momentous issues seem to hang in the balance because of blind belief in these massacres. It is the story of these massacres which is responsible for the revival of the old cry that the "unspeakable Turk" is incapable of governing his own country. Constantinople as well as a number of strategic points in Asiatic and European Turkey have been occupied by the Allied troops as "a disciplinary measure." While the Allies may be right in taking this measure, they cannot in fairness or as statesmen ignore the feelings of the Moslem world and the reaction which their action is likely to cause by refusing the demand for an impartial enquiry. For, the Moslem view is that the stories of these massacres are generally unreliable and are meant for purposes of propaganda. That also has been the view of the Turkish Government which has disclaimed responsibility for the massacres Why should the Allies, therefore, refuse the demand for an impartial commission of enquiry? The disciplinary measure taken by them without the appointment of such a Commission has already aggravated the situation. According to the latest cable received as we write, the outlook is anxious owing to the extent of regions which the crisis may affect. The Allies, we are informed, are making provision to prevent the active co-operation of the Turkish Nationalists and sections of Arabs in Syria. The situation in Syria, where France has her "claims" based on a secret treaty, is no less grave. A Congress of the people is about to declare complete independence. Why all this unrest? Have the Allies in their pre-occupation with Armenian massacres given a thought to the causes underlying it? Is it not possible that the Turks and the Arabs are driven to despair by the threatened violation of their national existence and independence? Is it not time the Allies declared their intention, while resolutely taking every precaution to safeguard the interests of minorities, to discard the theory of division of spoils and to settle the question of Turkey and Khilafat in accordance with the principles of nationality and self-determination and the obligations of Islamic Law? If they do not do so betimes, they may let loose forces the disastrous consequences of which it is impossible to foresee. And these consequences will be the imperilling of the peace and tranquility of the East and through it of the entire world. For, the Khilafat question is, as we have emphasised over and over again, an international one. And because it affects the peace of the Near and Middle East and the vital interests of sixty millions of Moslems in India, it is an Indian question of the first magnitude. With all its grave possibilities it overshadows all other issues.

What then is the duty of the people of India in face of this tremendous peril? It is as clear as it is insistent. Already two great Indians, whose views must command universal respect, have raised the clarion call. The Khilafat question, Mr. Gandhi says, has now become a question of questions. The Aga Khan says: "The situation is so serious that in my humble opinion it has become an Indian question. It is as a national question that it must be dealt with and the decision must lie with the representatives and the leaders of Musalmans and Hindus and such other Indians as wish to join us." It demands prompt consideration. It demands more. It demands the most careful and deliberate consideration. The news from Turkey from day to day is staggering. The situation is too serious, as the Aga Khan says, for one man to lay down a course of policy, far too serious for one community —even if that community consisted of millions of Moslems. No, it must be considered as a question vitally affecting every patriotic Indian and that it may be so considered, and considered adequately in all its bearings, the suggestion of the Aga Khan for a Conference of representative leaders of all communities to be held in Bombay must immediately be given effect to. Meanwhile, it is the duty of every public body at once to cable to the Secretary of State and the British Government regarding the gravity of the situation in India and the need for a just and righteous settlement of the Turkish and Khilafat question. And it is time steps were also taken by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council to give expression to the Indian demand in the Council itself. The situation, as the Aga Khan has truly said, is "the most serious political situation that has arisen in the history of India." The deliberative wisdom of the nation must at once be mobilised to meet it by a united effort on a scale commensurate with its need. There is not a moment to lose.

MR. HAILEY'S APOLOGIA.

The Hon. Mr. Hailey made a lengthy statement in defence of the sale of Reverse Councils, but he coupled with it an apology for the maintenance of a high exchange for India which the Currency Committee recommended. The lucid manner in which he expounded the currency operations of Government obliged him to make admissions which, we think, justify the protest of the public against the raid on the reserves in London. The bright frenzy to which he rose in defence of the *bona fides* of his predecessors in office, was entirely superfluous, because no one had ever arraigned them of having voluntarily allowed themselves to be dictated by British Treasury and mercantile interests. He recited the names of Finance Members from Sir James Westland to Lord Meston, and asked if any one of them could be accused of having entered into a "criminal conspiracy" with London bankers. The indignation is irrelevant, because the domination of British interests in the direction of Indian finance is explicable without charging Finance Ministers of having willingly subordinated the interests of India. The fact is that the Finance Member has never been a free agent and if Mr. Hailey thinks that decisions adverse to the country have not been taken at the behests of London, he is too ingenuous to be trusted. The evidence of Indians before the Currency Committee fully bears out the complaint that Indian interests before, during and after the war had been sacrificed to extraneous interests. It is not necessary to demonstrate the obvious, but the grievance of Mr. Hailey is not really about the aspersion of private honour. The sale of Reverse Councils at a time when the trade-interests of India did not require it and at rates different from those of the Exchange Banks, elicited a volume of bitter, but on the whole legitimate, complaint that Government were interfering to the serious disadvantage of the country. The language in which it was condemned was strong, because contrary to the belief of the Finance Member, action was not induced by the conditions of a "purely economic problem." The action of the Government is precisely of the kind which is not suited to a purely economic problem; it is incongruous, harmful and uncalled-for. The first part of the defence consisted of the case against the sale of Reverse Councils and it did not lose much of its force by the manner in which the case was sought to be explained away. The case as stated was as strong as ever and Government would be inviting further resentment if they continued to sell Reverse Councils at excessive and artificial rates. The responsibility of officers to choose allottees gave rise to complaints of favouritism and it is well that the function is discontinued; but it is disappointing that the whole scheme of selling Reverse Councils is not definitely abandoned.

The wrong of the transaction is plain as pikestaff and the man-in-the-street is, after his wont, more correct in estimating the harm of disposing of our reserves without provocation than learned official apologists. Mr. Hailey admitted that the gain in Home remittances involved the producer in a loss of twelve and a half crores; admitting that it was an indirect tax, he vaguely asserted that the proceeds came largely through the foreign consumer, because our exports were mainly monopolies. There is a keen world-demand for our produce, a factor which the Currency Committee counted on as a saving stimulus to our export trade. But it is incorrect to speak of monopolies, except in the case of Bengal jute, and we cannot discount the factor of competition in other exports, howsoever valuable foreign purchasers may regard them to be. All the profits due to the producer, under the stress of world-demand, are not got by him. To assert that the producer did not lose through the raising of exchange twenty years ago, will not justify the reaction caused by the present leap in exchange. We wish Mr. Hailey had dwelt in greater detail on the "monopolies" enjoyed by India. As it was, after admitting that the burden of twelve crores really fell on the producer, he turned back and said that the "indirect tax" was largely paid by foreign customers. The miraculous increase in the treasury is however explained. Next, Reverse Councils were defined as a substitute for the remittance of gold due elsewhere; evidently, where there are no dues to be met, they are issued for no legitimate purpose. Mr. Hailey accounted for the occasion in three ways: "A genuine trade demand," the demand of persons desiring to send their savings "Home" and the demand of speculators. The last class does not deserve the encouragement of Government, active as their operations are. Does a "genuine trade-demand" exist? Mr. Hailey says that so far as the ordinary man can see, the balance of trade is not markedly against India. Why, it is positively in our favour, according to last year's accounts. We cannot understand this grudging recognition of a fact which the Government of India ought to use as their strong argument against the clamour of London interests who are tempted to seek the release of our sterling for the correction of the American cross-rate. The fact cannot be slurred over, especially when the Finance Member admits that the sale of Reverse Councils is an alternative to the export of gold. How was it that in the Delhi communique of February 23, this plea of trade-interests did not appear? Emphasis was on that occasion laid on the anxiety of those who had made war-fortunes to transfer them to England; the other plea looks like an after-thought. And for the remittance of such funds, why should they have the benefit of a threepence margin over the Bank-rate?

Is it not in effect profiteering at the expense of the country when Mr. Hailey would not hurt it by taxation? It is not Government alone that profit by high exchange; the remitters of private profits also receive the gain, so that "indirect taxation" is virtually levied not only to the advantage of Government, but also to the benefit of British merchants. Mr. Hailey said: "I cannot understand the demand that the facilities for the exchange of the rupee for external currency should be entirely withdrawn." "External currency" presumably stands for the sovereign; but if gold is paid in return for the rupee locally, is it supposed that the feverish transfer of wealth to England will last? Remitters are anxious to transfer money because they have enormous profits in the transaction. Mr. Hailey said that the depreciation of our sterling resources in London was an accomplished fact through the decision of the Currency Committee, and that there was no avoiding the loss. The revaluation at 2 shillings for the rupee is, however, different from the rate of release at present; there are differences in the degrees of injury. No one will be convinced by the apologies of the Government regarding a course which is manifestly uncalled-for and dictated by interests other than Indian. Mr. Hailey thinks that the protest of Indians is a blot on the escutcheon, it is not a matter of individual sensitiveness, but of broad economic interests which patriotic Indians have to defend. Indian members of the Council have protested against it; the Indian commercial community have condemned it; even those who are expansive about "helping the Mother-Country" have failed to justify it. We hope Bombay will lead the agitation and take strong stand against the principles underlying these strange phenomena.

Notes of the Day.

Inter-racial Marriage.

The "Hindu" has gone out of its way to condemn at length the proposal of a marriage between Mr. G. S. Arundale and a Brahmin girl in Madras. The "Hindu" opined that it would be a scandal, and invited Brahmin Theosophists like Dr. Subramanyam and Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer to interfere and defeat the proposal. Under the title "Adyar's Ways," the "Hindu" began its condemnation, and it is apparently resolved to keep up the alarum under the same title. After trying to understand the nature of the objections, which the "Hindu" has amplified with many innuendoes, I wonder if the "Hindu" is not yielding little too much to ill-willed conservatism In the first place "New India" avers that the girl is seventeen. If it is a question of age disparity, which is raised as the objection no one will say that it is without precedent or insuperable. Mr. Arundale's decision to postpone the marriage not having softened the opposition of the "Hindu," I infer that the correction of years would not win its approval. Next, our contemporary points to an imposing array of uncles and other relatives supporting its view. It is curious that the "Hindu" does not take into account the intentions of the girl or her feelings; to our mind, they should be more decisive of the propriety of the match than the vacillations of relatives.

Tyranny of Orthodoxy.

The "Hindu" then, tries to put a general ban of nature on inter-racial marriages, on the authority of Herbert Spencer who, it appears, wrote to a Japanese Ambassador in 1892 that as a root-question of theology such unions are objectionable and in practice unhappy. A greater authority than Spencer once objected to the confusion of castes a sin; his name was Manu. When a man and a woman are willing to mary, reckoning caste, religious, or racial differences as immaterial, the least useful way of trying to dissuade them is to quote a philosopher, who, alas, is defunct. And how excellent should we all have been if we were more rational in our social customs and applied Spencerian maxims in matters other than matrimonial,—at the risk of straining our orthodoxy! Finally the "Hindu" observes hat there was something mysteriously unfair in the contract, because Mr. Arundale was a religious "preceptor" in the family, and says that he should not have "taken advantage" of his position. The passage is one of long-drawn innuendoes, but how does it affect the mutual goodwill of the parties, both of whom were competent to judge for themselves? "New India" asserts that the girl is a major and of mature understanding, and that the proposal came from her family. In the thundering comments of the "Hindu" the desire of the woman is not taken into account; she appears as a chattel over whose disposal the maternal uncles hold control. There is more in what the "Hindu" says than meets the eye, but we, for our part, have strongly to disapprove of the tyranny of the press in matters of this kind. If the parties think the union is likely to be happy, we, far from dictating their conduct, shall have nothing but good wishes.

NIGHT.

Because I have walked until sunset, sadly, among brown ruins,
Hearing only the rook's cry, and the whispering of dead trees,
I go very softly now on the street where merchants linger,
For the quiet of red brown ruins lies wearily in my heart,—
And here there is quiet too, and peace, and the blue, swift nightfall.
Shadowing all the low house tops. Away in the distant palm grove.
There are shadow-wings beating and beating. . . .
Voices are quiet now. The little shop doors are shuttered,
And small hidden lamps burn faintly in corners along the street.
Beyond in the brown dark temple music grows—dreamily—
Like bird wings beating. It flutters and falls—flutters out, and dies again—
It quivers around the blue night.

DOROTHY M. ROBERTS.

MR. GANDHI REPRIMANDED.

FOUND GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.

CAUTIONED AS TO FUTURE CONDUCT.

In His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Criminal Application No. 449 of 1919.

In Re: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and Mahadeo Haribhai Desai.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Martin, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward & he Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

The following is the full text of their Lordships Judgments delivered in the contempt proceedings against Mr. M. K. Gandhi and Mr. M. H. Desai the editor and publisher of the "Young India" delivered on Friday at 11-30 a.m.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Marten in delivering his judgment said:—

The respondents Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and Mahadeo Haribhai Desai are the editors and publishers respectively of a newspaper called "Young India." They are charged with contempt of court in publishing in that newspaper on the 6th August 1919, a letter dated 22nd April 1919 and written by the District Judge of Ahmedabad (Mr. B. C. Kennedy), to the Registrar of this Court, and also with publishing comments on that letter. The gist of the charge is that the letter in question was a private official letter forming part of certain proceedings then pending in this Court, and that the comments which the respondents made in their newspaper were comments in the pending case.

The facts are not in dispute and may be stated briefly. The case which I have referred to is in re: J V. Desai and others. Civil Application No. 681 of 1919, and is reported in 22 Bom. L. R. 13. It arose under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of this Court in consequence of the above letter from the District Judge, whereby he submitted for the determination of this Court the question of the pleaders of the Ahmedabad Court who had signed what is known as the "Satyagraha Pledge," whereby they undertook, amongst other things, "to refuse usually to obey these laws (viz., the Rowlatt Act) and such other laws as a Committee to be hereafter appointed may think fit. The learned District Judge also mentioned the names of two barristers who had signed the pledge. The point was whether that pledge was consistent with their duties as advocates and pleaders. The result of that letter was that notices were issued by this Court on the 12th July, 1919, against the advocates and pleaders in question, and it was eventually held on the 15th October 1919, by a Bench of this Court consisting of my Lord the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Kajiji, that the Satyagraha pledge which these advocates and pleaders had taken was not consistent with the performance of their duties as such to the Court and the public.

Meanwhile, viz., on the 6th August 1919 the present respondents had published the letter in question in "Young India" and made there the comments complained of. They had obtained the letter in this way For the purposes of the defence to the charge a copy of the District Judge, letter had been supplied by the High Court to Jivanlal V. Desai, one of the pleaders in question. He gave a copy to another respondent to Kalidas J. Jhaveri and the latter handed it to the editor of "Young India," who is reported to be the author of the Satyagraha Pledge. For his conduct in so doing Mr. Kalidas J. Jhaveri was severely reprimanded by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton on the 10th November 1919. (See Re. Kalidas J. Jhaveri 2 Bom. L. R. 31).

ARTICLES IN "YOUNG INDIA."

I may now turn to the newspaper itself. On page 1 under the heading "O'Dwyerism in Ahmedabad," the District Judge's letter to this Court is set out in full. On page 2 there is a leading article headed "Shaking Civil Resisters." We have read the whole of it and I need only refer to some of its more salient feature. At the outset it mentions an alleged declaration by Sir Michael O'Dwyer of his intention of taking note of the Anti-Rowlat legislation agitation and passive resistance demonstration before there was any disturbance of the peace. It then states that Sir Michael had succeeded to an eminent degree in disturbing the peace in the Punjab and that "The O'Dwyerian spirit had travelled to Burma. There follows a comment on the Local Government there. The article then proceeds to say that an echo of the spirit is heard, nearer Bombay and mentions the above High Court notice to the Ahmedabad lawyers and that it was prompted by the above letter from the District Judge and that it remains to be seen what action will be taken by the High Court when the case is argued before it. The article then states that the District Judge has prejudiced the issue that he has made an impudent suggestion which is then quoted, that the adjective "impudent" is used advisedly, that his imputation would be ungentlemanly in a stranger and is unpardonable in his case. The article then suggests that the last paragraph of the letter means that the two barristers would be charged and convicted by the Special Bench, and that it was not the fault of the District Judge that they had not been so charged and that the District Judge had made up his mind that they had committed a criminal breach of the law of the land. Then in the concluding portion, the article states that these traducers of civil resistance and civil resisters are becoming the instruments for propagating Bolshevisms, i.e., the spirit of lawlessness accompanied with violence and and that the Government of Burma, the Government of Punjab and the District Judge of Ahmedabad are all in their own way endeavouring forcibly to impose their will upon civil resisters but that those who are trying to crush the spirit of civil resistance are but fanning the fire of Bolshevism. It will be noticed that this article shows on the face of it that the proceedings were then sub-judice and that it nowhere mentions Mr. Kennedy's name but refers to him throughout as the District Judge of Ahmedabad.

After proceedings against the pleaders had been disposed of the Editor of "Young India" was asked on 18th October, 1919, to give an explanation regarding the publication of the letter and above comments. Certain correspondence thereupon passed between him and the Registrar of this Court acting under the directions of the Chief Justice. We have read all the correspondence and I need not repeat it in full. In his letter of 22nd October, the respondent Ghandi wrote: "In my humble opinion I was within the rights of a journalist in publishing the letter in question and making comments thereon. I believed the letter to be of great public importance and one that called for public criticism."

"NOT A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION"

The reply of the 31st October was that this could not be regarded as a satisfactory explanation, but that the Chief Justice was willing to conceded that the Editor was unaware that he was exceeding the privilege of a journalist, provided he would publish in "Young India" an apology in the form therewith enclosed.

On the 7th November the respondent, Gandhi telegraphed that he was referring the matter to counsel. On the 11th December, the acting Advocate-General initiated the present proceedings by applying for a Rule Nisi against the Respondents. Hhis application was granted by Mr. Justice Shah and Mr. Justice Crump on that day, but the Rule itself was not actually issued till the 19th December and it bears the latter date. Meanwhile, a further letter dated the 11th December had been received from the respondent Gandhi.

The writer expressed his inability to publish the suggested apology and stated that in publishing and commenting on the letter he had performed a useful public duty at a time when there was great tension and when even the judiciary was being affected by the popular prejudice, but that he had no desire whatsoever to prejudge the issues which their Lordship had to decide. Then after referring to the honour of journalism and to his membership of the Bombay Bar and its traditions, the writer stated that in similar circumstances he would not act differently and that he could not conscientiously offer any apology and that if that explanation was not considered sufficient he would respectfully suffer the penalty.

RESPONDENTS' STATEMENTS.

Subsequently, at the Respondents request, the hearing of the Rule was postponed and on the 27th Feb. 1920, they made the following statements.

The Respondent Gandhi stated:—"With reference to the Rule Nisi issued against me I beg to state as follows:—

"Before the issue of the Rule certain correspondence passed between the Registrar of the Honourable Court and myself. On the 11th December, I addressed to the Registrar a letter which sufficiently explains my conduct. I, therefore attach a copy of the same letter. I regret that I have not found it possible to accept the advice given by his Lordship the Chief Justice. Moreover I have been unable to accept the advice because I do not consider that I have committed either a legal or a moral breach by publishing Mr. Kennedy's letter or by commenting on the contents thereof."

"I am sure that this Honourable Court would not want me to tender an apology unless it be sincere and express regret for an action which I have held to be the privilege and duty of a journalist. I shall therefore cheerfully and respectfully accept the punishment that this Honourable Court may be pleased to impose upon me for the vindication of the Majesty of Law." I wish to say with reference to the notice served on Mr. Mahadeo Desai, the publisher, that he published it simply upon my request and advice.

The Respondent Desai stated:—"With reference to the Rule Nisi served upon me, I beg to state that I have read the statement made by the Editor of "Young India" and associate myself with the reasoning adopted by him in justification of his action. I shall therefore cheerfully and respectfully abide by any penalty that this Honourable Court may be pleased to inflict on me."

At the hearing before us, both the Respondents appeared in person. The Respondent Gandhi stated *inter alia* that h did not want to go beyond the above statements already made by him. That he would accept any ruling of law laid down by this Court and that while submitting he had not committed any contempt of Court, he did not want to argue the point. The Respondent Desai stated that he associated himself with his co-respondent.

As to the general principles of law to be applied to this case, there can,, I think, be no doubt. Speaking generally, it is not permissible to publish comments on or extracts from any pending proceedings in this Court unless the leave of the court be first obtained Many good reasons may be advanced for this but the underlying principle is I think that of the due administration of justice for the public benefit, one incident of which demands that as a matter of common fairness, both parties shall be heard at the same time and in presence of each other on proper evidence by independent and unprejudiced tribunal.

That object would be frustrated if newspapers were free to comment on or to make extracts from proceedings which were still sub-judice. It matters not whether those comments and extracts favour Prosecutor or Accused, Plaintiff or Defendant. The vice is the interference with what is the Court, duty and not a newspapers, viz., the decision of the pending case.

QUOTATIONS.

In R. V. Parke 1903, 2K. B. 432. Mr. Justice Wills in delivering the judgment of the Court (the other members of which were Lord Alverstone, Mr. Justice Channel) said at pages 436—7 as follows) "the reason why the publication of articles like those which we have to deal is treated as a contempt of Court is because their tendency and sometimes their object is to deprive the Court of the power of doing that which is the end for which it exists, viz., to administer justice duly impartially and with reference solely to the facts brought before it. Their tendency is to reduce the Cour which has to try the case to impotence so far as the effectual elimination of prejudice and prepossession is concerned. It is difficult to conceive an after description of such conduct than is conveyed by the expression "contempt of Court."

In R. V. Davies 1906 1K.B. 32 Mr. Justice Wills again delivered the judgment of the Court. At page 40 the learned Judge says: "What then is the principle which is the root of and underlies the cases in which persons have been punished for attacks upon the Courts and interferences with the due execution of their orders? It will be found to be not the purpose of protecting either the Court as a whole or the individual Judge of the Court from a repetition of them but of protecting the public, and especially those who either voluntarily or by compulsion are subject to its jurisdiction from the mischief they will incur if the authority of that tribunal be undermined or impaired."

Lower down on the same page, the learned judge refers with approval to an undelivered judgment of Wilmot C. J. in 1765 which shewed that "the real offence is the wrong done to the public by "weakening the authority and influence of a tribunal which exist for their good alone."

So, too, in Helmore v. Smith 35 C. D. 449 at p. 445, Lord Justice Bowen says: "The object of the discipline enforced by the Court in case of contempt of Court is not to vindicate the dignity of the Court or the person of the Judge but to prevent undue interference with the administration of justice."

In R. V. Gray, 1900, 2Q.B. 36 Lord Russel of Killowen, in speaking of the class tect the Court of inferior jurisdiction and that at in a proper case it should do so. I think the same power exists in India, and that subject to the precautions which Lord Russel mentions on p. 40 and 41, this Court should extend its protection to all Courts in the Mofussil over which its exercises supervision.

As regards the premature publication of documents, the law is thus stated in Oswald on contempt, 3rd edition, p. 95. "Printing even without comments and circulating the brief. pleadings, petition or evidence of one side only is contempt.

So too in Halsbury's Laws of England Bol-7 p. 287, it is stated: "It is a contempt to publish copies of the pleadings or evidence in a cause while proceedings are pending. For these propositions, cases beginning from 1754 are cited, and they include instances of affidavits, winding up. petition, and statement of claim which latter correspond to plaints in this country.

One can easily see the evils which would arise if it were permissible to publish a plaint containing (say) charges of frau against some respectable man before he could even put in his answer. and long before the charges could be judicially determined.

ONE MORE CASE.

I may refer to one more case not because it lays down any new law, but because it

(Continued on page 12.)

PASSPORT TO MR. HORNIMAN

REFUSED BY BOMBAY GOVT.

HOME RULE LEAGUE'S REPRESENTATION.

The following resolution has been passed by the Council of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Home Rule League.

"The Council of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Home Rule League records with regret the telegram received from Mr. B. G. Horniman and since it appears that the issue of the passport to Mr. Horniman now entirely depends on the recommendation of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, this Council most respectfully urges that His Excellency be pleased to recommend the removal of restrictions against Mr. Horniman's return to India, and further in view of the strong public feeling on the subject, this Council earnestly hopes that action will be taken in this matter without delay."

TEXT OF TELEGRAM.

The following is the text of telegram received from Mr. Horniman, London:

"Umar Sobani, Bombay.

Applied for passport December 29 also wrote Montagu January first asking whether restrictions removed India Office Public Department replied January 9th that order Bombay Government neither cancelled nor modified and so long as in force objection to my return to India exists. Thereupon, wrote Montagu Paris for definite reply whether amnesty covered my case. Received following January 22 from personal Private Secretary 'Proclamation applies only to India Secretary of State throughout given same answer enquiries your case namely that order was made by Governor, Bombay and so long as Government, Bombay thinks necessary enforce it he will support that Government. He communicated with Governor informing him an application to return India received from you. Matter is entirely one in His Excellency's discretion.' Simultaneously, Passport Office wrote refusing passport. I wrote January 28 drawing attention Reuter's telegram, stating orders affecting entry British and Indian subjects cancelled, receiving no answer; called India Office February fourth when Dawson on behalf Malcolm Seton stated Bombay Government had refused recommend granting passport and letter that effect was being sent me. Next day received following, 'Am directed to inform you Secretary of State has nothing to add to message conveyed to you in person's letter 22nd Ult. Am awairting Montagu's return before raising matter in Parliament,—Horniman.'"

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S RESOLUTION.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, President, Bombay Presidency Association, has forwarded to H. E. the Governor of Bombay the following resolution passed by the Council of the Association:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association regrets that in spite of the Royal Proclamation, no facilities have been given to Mr. Horniman so as to enable him to return to India and urges upon the Government the necessity for removing all obstructions in the way of Mr. Horniman's return."

MR. HORNIMAN AND HON. MR. PARANJPYE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While I was a boy under the control of my elders in a village, I once fell into passing through the shadow of a mahar and was washed in cold water. The Hon. Mr. Paranjipye was reported to have passed through the shadow of Mr. Horniman. Apparently he could not bear the impurity and has taken quick steps to bathe off that impurity. Most emphatically he has declared that he "made no reference direct or indirect to Mr. Horniman." Bravo! Mr. Pranjpye! I thought Mr. Parangpye was against untouchability absolutely.He will excuse me if I suggest he is against untouchability obtaining in Hinduism. He could have left Sir Narayan to himself who was quite competent to take care of himself. Perhaps Mr. Parangpye was afraid he was placed in a different category from Sir Narayen. If that be so, the reporter of "The Chronicle" placed them in the same, whatever the order of priority of admission, and Mr. Paranjpye by his *prayschittam* has pricesely placed himself in a different category. The position now is that Sir Narayen did desire—late though—Mr. Horniman to get the benefit of Royal clemency, and Mr. Paranjpye disclaims having made the least reference direct or indirect (the terminology is specially diverting when taken in connection with that of section 4 of the Press Act) to that untouchable gentleman. All the greaer credit to Mr. Munshi for having singly elicited an expression of opinion from Sir Narayen. Mr. Horniman will certainly not be any the worse for this disclaimer of the Hon. Principal. He is desired by the general public of Bombay to come back and fill the gap made by his absence and the fervent desire of the many shall prevail: Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

WANTED IMPARTIAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

KHILAFAT DELEGATES' SUGGESTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., March 12.

According to the "Daily Telegraph" the Khilafat delegates suggest an impartial commission of enquiry to proceed to investigate on the spot the whole question of responsibility between the Moslems and the Armenians for the Armenian massacres with the representatives of the All-India Moslem League, participating. The delegates add that this would satisfy the Indian Mussulmans.

"DISCIPLINARY OCCUPATION" OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

MEASURES TO ENSURE PROTECTION OF ARMENIANS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 12.

The Supreme Council met yesterday and issued a communiqué announcing that it had considered the measures, which were being taken to ensure the protection of the Armenians and other minorities in Turkey.

It is significant that Mr. Churchill, Mr. Long, Admiral Beatty, General Thwaites and M. Venezelos attended. It is stated that the Council has ordered disciplinary occupation of Constantinople as well as a number of strategic points in Asiatic and European Turkey forthwith, while America is being urged to participate in the measures for the protection of the Armenians.

CONSIDERING MILITARY MEASURES.

PROVISION AGAINST TURKO-ARAB COMPACT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Mar. 13.

The Supreme Council is stated to be considering military measures for providing against the possibility of active cooperation between the Turkish Nationalist forces and sections of Arabs in Syria. Official circles express an opinion that the Allied forces, with troops which Greece is believed to be ready to furnish, will assure to the Allies military superiority sufficient for any emergency in immediate future, but the outlook is anxious owing to the extent of the regions which the crisis may affect. General Desperely is due at Constantinople to-day to reassume command of the Allied armies.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN DAMASCUS.

SYRIAN CONGRESS SUMMONED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 12.

It is semi-officially announced that the political situation in Damascus is serious. Emir Feisal has summoned a Syrian congress which intends to declare complete independence of the country and to proclaim him King. The excitement is so great that he will probably be compelled to yield to their demands.

TROUBLES IN CILICIA.

STATE OF WAR BETWEEN FRENCH AND TURKISH NATIONALISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 11 a.m., March 12.

The situation in Cilicia is becoming more serious. A state of war exists between the French and Turkish Nationalists in the province of Alexandretta, where the French garrison is small and insurgents are strong. but the French garrisons in Mersina and Adana are strong enough to maintain order.

PERSIA'S CASE.

SUBMITTED TO SUPREME COUNCIL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Mar. 8.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Mar. 13.

The Persian Foreign Minister has submitted the case of Persia to the Supreme Council. There is reason to believe that the Allied Premiers have already discussed it so far as it relates to the Turkish question.

SECOND KHILAFAT DAY.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S MESSAGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

Meetings are being held in principal cities supporting the Khilafat hartal on the 19th instant. A manifesto is being issued by various leading members of all communities appealing to the country to abide by the Calcutta resolutions.

Maulana Shaukat Ali sends the following to the press: "The observance of 19th March as the day of final protest from all Muslims, is most essential in the interest of the Khilafat work. This peaceful, earnest and impressive dtmonstration will clearly show the intense feelings of Indian Mussalmans over this great religious question. So far no change of heart in noticeable in the pronouncements in England. The Khalifat question should not be treated at a matter of joke or light-hearted play. Believing Muslims can never allow any compromise in the Limits set by God. I request all, big or small, to stand firm and allow no weakening. Action must stiffen the support of the Government of India to whom we offer thanks and also to Messrs. Abbot, Paton and Crum who have testified to the genuineness of our feelings. 19th March must be a test of Muslims' forbearance, patience, courage and orderliness. May God help us in connection with the rumoured meeting at Bombay and postponement of the Khalifat day."

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following telegram to the Raja of Mahmudabad "Seen your telegram in press reaching Bombay 14th. Postponement of 19th impossible and injurious unless see complete change in terms, must persist any weakening suicidal. Muslim generally disapprove of your action."

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq of Calcutta writes: "I am not attending the suggested conference at Bombay on the seventeenth. I Appeal to the country to make the second Khalifat day on the 19th instant success worthy of the occasion and the community."

The general secretary of the Indian National Congress wires "Your telegram, my hearty sympathy" Gokarnath.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru wires: "I trust Hindus will co-operate with ttheir Muslim brethren in observing the Khilafat day.

ALL-INDIA SUPPORT TO 2ND KHILAFAT DAY.

We have received the following for publication from the Central Khilafat Committee of India:—

Mr. Haji Tar Mohamed Ayoob of Vinsawad has promised a donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the Khilafat Fund. This amount includes Rs. 2,500 already promised by him on the occasion of his son's marriage.

2. Khan Bahadur Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdul Kadir has promised a sum of Rs. 10,000. This amount does not include the donation of anybody else as wrongly published in yesterday's papers.

Telegrapms have been received from all parts of India supporting the second Khilafat day and hartal proposals. There will be a complete hartal and mass meetings on Friday the 19th March,. No meeting of the Hindu and Moslem leaders of India is to be held in Bombay on the 17th instant.

MADRAS OBSERVES HARTAL ON 19TH.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March, 12.

In accordance with the Calcutta Khilafat Conference resolutions, the Madras Khilafat Committee has resolved that Friday, the 19th March, be observed as Khilafat day throughout the presidency. It has been resolved to hold a Madras Presidency Khilafat Conference in Madras on 17th and 18th April.

CHITTAGONG KHILAFAT CONFRERENCE.

CONDEMNS ANTI-KHILAFAT AGITANION.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHITTAGONG, March 12.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived at Chittagong on the 7th instant by train and the reception committee of the district Khilafat Conference at Chittagong gave him a grand reception at the Railway station.

The Khilafat Conference which was held in a spacious pandal erected for the purpose in front of Jathamohan Hall. On arrival Mr. Shaukat Ali was welcomed by Mr. S. L. Bistagir, the chairman of the Reception Committee in a neat little speech. The Conference opened with the recitation of a verse from the Koran. The Hon. Khan Saheb Moulvi Amar Ali was unanimously voted to the chair. He expressed his extreme indignation and mortification at the unjust attitude of some of the British statesmen towards his religious Khalifa and his Empire. Then some resolutions were moved and before the meeting adjourned for afternoon prayer and Shaukat Ali addressed the meeting in English and Urdu. After a short adjournment the Conference resumed its work and passed among others resolutions adhering to the resolutions passed at the sessions of the All-India Conference at Delhi and Bombay; condemning anti-Khilafat agitation, and endorsing the resolution of the Bengal Khilafat Conference fixing 19th March as the Khilafat Hartal Day.

NEED FOR NATURAL EXCHANGE.

WANTED FREE TRADE IN GOLD AND SILVER.

MORE BANKING FACILITIES IN INDIA.

SIR STANLEY REED ON CURRENCY RIDDLE.

The following is the memorandum by Sir Stanley Reed, K.B. E., L.L.D., Editor o the "Times of India," Bombay, submitted to the Currency Committee.

The gold of any exchange and currency policy for India should be, I venture to suggest, the establishment with a minimum of delay, of a free, open and automatic system, conducted with the widest possible measure of publicity. In the East, finance and currency cannot be divorced from politics in a country of the political status of India. It is inevitable that the act of the administration should be looked upon with suspicion and distrust. The only remedy for this suspicion and distrust is the establishment of an automatic system, carried on coram publico, involving-the presentation of such complete and regular information to the public that there can be no possible room for ignorance or misconception.

PRESENT SITUATION.

During the war many expedients were forced upon those in authority which, however necessary in order to defiance the war, were not always appreciated in India, and which caused a very considerable measure of apprehension. I refer to the embargo on the import of gold and silver, the reduction of the facilities for the encashment of notes and the establishment of artificial restrictions on the movement of metallic currency: the restriction of the sales of Council bills, and the limitation of those sold to a small circle of "approved" buyers; the control of many staple articles of merchandise; the temporary shortage of rupees, which at one period brought India to the very bunk of inconvertibility, and the raising of the rate of exchange above the stable level of 15 rupees to the sovereign —the goal of the currency policy adopted since 1898 and which India had made considerable sacrifices to secure. Although these discontents were submerged beneath the determination to win the war, they nevertheless existed. They have been aggravated by the course of exchange since the signing of the armistice. Rightly or wrongly, opinion in India looked for a rapid return to normal conditions, it has been faced by an aggravation of those disturbances. Exchange has risen to over two shillings the rupee. Business has been paralysed. A telegram to the "Times", dated Bombay, August 26th of this year, reported that "At present the Indian export trade is practically at a standstill; the Calcutta tea sales are suspended, the price of cotton shows a heavy fall and doubt and uncertainty prevail in all markets. These disturbances have shaken the confidence in the currency system of India established by painful and labourious endeavour since 1893. People are everywhere asking where Indian currency is drifting and whether. They have produced a situation both politically and economically of the most delsimental character and call for immediate and effective redress.

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT DISTURBANCES.

The main causes of this situation are common knowledge and need be only briefly recapitulated here. They arise directly from the war, and from the effort to finance a large balance of trade in India, and a very heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the Imperial Government by means of credits abroad instead of the import of gold and silver. For the five years 1914-19, the balance of trade in labour of India was Rs. 381 crores, as compared with Rs. 391 in the previous quinquennium. But whereas in the quinquennium 1909-14 the balance of trade was largely liquidated by an absorption of the precious metal valued at Rs. 224 crores, for the five years 1914-1918, the total absorption of the precious metals was no more than Rs. 165 crores, which only Rs. 55 crores were on private account. It is believed that the situation was aggravated by a diminution of the invisible remittance of profits from India to England both because those profits were largely invested in the Indian War Loans, and in order to escape the high burden of taxation in the United Kingdom. During the war period the expenditure by the Government of India on behalf of the Imperial Government amounted to two hundred millions sterling. Starved of the gold and silver bullion, which normally plays so essential a part in the social economy of the country the Indian people turned inevitably to rupees, which were absorbed in ever-increasing quantities. The absorption of silver rupees during the war period amounted to Rs. 116.39 crores as compared with an average for the five years preceding the war of Rs. 43.91 crores. The note circulation has risen from Rs. 49.97 crores to Rs. 133.59 crores. The amount of the Indian reserves—the Treasury balances, Gold Standard Reserve, and Paper Currency Reserve—held abroad increased in the war period from thirty to a hundred and six millions sterling, and the metallic backing to the Paper Currency Reserve has declined from 78.9 per cent. on 31st March 1914 to 35.8 per cent. on 31st March 1919.

II.—THE REMEDIES.

These are the conditions which have led India to a widespread demand for the stabilisation of exchange, as near as possible to the long established ratio of one shilling and fourpence. There is the virtual certainty owing to the favourable character of the season, that India will have a considerable surplus of food and produce, of which the world stands urgently in need, to export. At the same time, the current of imports is falling short of the anticipations; it is known, for instance, that the provision made in the Budget for the purchase of railway material will fall far below expectations, owing to the inability of manufacturers to deliver. With great public uneasiness in regard to the exchange and currency position, an adequate metallic backing to the Paper Currency Reserve, and the haitus between the pre-war quinquennium of gold and silver imports and the post war quinquennium, the balance of trade can no longer be financed on credits. At the same time the rise in the price of silver which has passed 63 pence an ounce, precludes the possibility of adjusting the balance in rupees, or in silver only, without raising exchange to a point to which no present limit can be placed. To meet this situation three alternative proposals have been made. They are (a) the inconvertibility of the paper currency; the partial inconvertibility of the paper currency; and (c) the paring down of the silver content of the rupee, a process commonly called debasement, a term which I reject, because it associates

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a sinister meaning with a currency operation which in certain circumstances under a gold exchange standard system is perfectly legitimate.

REMEDIES.

The remedies I suggest are—

(1) A free, open and uncontrolled exchange.
(2) Free trade for India in gold and silver, without any import duty.
(3) The rapid and sustained development of banking facilities in India.
(4) The establishment of facilities for the redemption by India of her foreign debt.
(5) The strethening of the Paper Currency Reserve by the liquification of the securities now held until the metallic banking of the note issue is at least 50 per cent. and the holding of the whole of the Reserve in India.
(6) The gradual strengthening of the gold holding in the Gold Standard Reserve and the holding of this gold in India.
(7) The widest possible publicity in all matters connected with the Indian currency and exchange, including the purchases of all metals required for the currency by open tender in Bombay.

III. A FREE, OPEN AND UNCONTROLLED EXCHANGE.

It remains to consider how best a free, open and uncontrolled exchange can be established, whether the Secretary of State should fix the rate at discretion varying it by substantial amounts, say, twopence a time according to the fluctuations in the price of silver, and maintaining the rate so fixed for as long as possible, possibly at some slight cost to the Indian revenues, or whether the rate should be fixed by open tender. I am strongly of opinion that the control now excersied by the Secretary of State over the Indian exchanges should be abolished at once. Official control over the exchanges is always a bad thing, and whilst possibly justified under the immense strain of the war should not be retained a moment longer than is absolutely necessary. It has always been abolished in every other country in the world and it should be abolished in the case of India with the minimum of delay. Whilst this is true as financial proposition, it is specially true of country in the political condition of India. The Government of India, and to no less degree the Secretary of State, is suspect in the eyes of a large section of the Indian community. All its actions are jealously regarded, often misunderstood, no less frequently misrepresented. The Secretary of State operates six thousand miles from the great Indian financial centre. He is surrounded by and naturally amenable to, interests which are not Indian in their ideas and aims. He acts in secret, and it is frequently impossible to obtain any information in India of the groundwork of measures which however wise and expedient in themselves are not understood and are liable to perversion in India itself. The political disadvantages of such complete powers being exercised in secret so far from the people who are vitally affected by them, cannot easily be exaggerated. The only remedy is for the Secretary of State to divest himself as completely as possible from the management of the Indian currency and exchanges and to allow these to be governed by natural conditions. It is essential, therefore, that the fixing of the exchanges by the Secretary of State, and the distribution of Council Bills should be sold by open tender to whomsoever may apply, the only limitation being the smallest amount to be tendered, which might be retained at the figure of ten thousand rupees. Whatever inconveniences may attach to the procedure will be outweighed by the practical advantage of freeing the Secretary of State from the suspicion which, however unwarranted is widely entertained, of subordinating the interests of India to those of financial institutions in the City of London, and of giving banks with their headquarters in London a preference over banks with their headquarters in India.

The relieving of the exchange from control, and the placing of Council bills up to open tender after fixing a permanent rate for imported sovereigns will be followed by immediat oscillations in the exchanges. But an adjustment of the exchanges to their natural level is inevitable. It is not a question between high exchange and a low exchange, between a fixed and a fluctuating exchange, but between the attainment of the natural level of exchange by the operations of the market, or between the attainment of the natural level of exchange by stages fixed in the discretion of the Secretary of State—stages whose necessity will never be generally understood and which will be exposed to a certain risk of being dictated by the financial interest of London rather than by the economic necessities India. There are disadvantages in either course, but the lesser disadvantages in the political situation of India are assuredly with that which removes from the Secretary of State the invidious task of taking arbitrary action, on grounds which may not be disclosed to the public. Ultimately the natural level of exchange will be established, and it is detrimental to the interests of India to maintain it, by artificial means, above this natural level. There is every reason to believe that after the first spasms, exchange will settle down to comparative stability, especially if this measure is accompanied by the two steps which should simultaneously be adopted.

IV.—FREE TRADE FOR INDIA IN GOLD AND SILVER.

The first of these essential steps is to remove all restrictions on the free movement of gold and silver bullion to and from India and to establish free and unfettered trade in both precious metals. It is the inalienable right of every creditor country for as far ahead as we can see. India is a bullion-using country and the present exchange of currency difficulties have largely arisen from the arrest of the normal flow of gold to India and the substitution of credits abroad by Government for the liquidation of the large balance of trade. Deprived of the normal supply of gold bullion, India has turned to the only precious metal available, and has absorbed coined rupees in prodigious quantities. There can be no financial health in India until this traditional demand for bullion is satisfied. The Currency Commission of 1913, presided over by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, laid down that "The extent to which India should use gold must, in our opinion, be decided solely in accordance with India's own needs and wishes and it appears to us to be just to force gold coins into circulation in India on the ground that such action will benefit the gold-using countries of the rest of the gold, as it would be to attempt to refuse to India facilities for obtaining gold in order to prevent what adherents of the opposite school have called the drain of gold to India." The demand for freedom of trade for India in the precious metals comes from every important financial and commercial authority in the land and it must be boldly and unequivocably recognised.

It is objected that India is a bottomless sink for the absorption of the precious metals, and that gold and silver once passed into general consumption in India is permanently lost to the rest of the world. This attempt to fasten upon India an exceptional and invidious responsibility for the consumption of bullion cannot be to vigorously combated, India is still an illiterate country whose credit and banking facilities are miserably unorganised, and where the practice of holding small savings in gold and silver ornaments is centuries old. Yet its normal demand for the industrial arts and for the satisfaction of the social customs of three hundred and fifteen millions of people, was met before the war by about ten millions of gold annually. The United States of America was reported to be absorbing a million sterling in gold per month for industrial purposes. Yet no one says that the United States is bottomless sink in the matter of her gold absorption. It is stated that in England one of the most flourishing trades during the war was that in cheap jewellery, in which form the working classes invested a substantial proportion of their increased earnings. Every country in the world uses gold and silver for industrial and domestic purposes, and it induces a sense of angry injustice to find that the Indian demand for the precious metals, for precisely the same purposes is perverted into senseless hoarding, especially when the history and conditions of India would justify a far larger gold absorption than the Western nations, with their general literacy and highly organised credit systems can claim. Assuming the establishment of free trade in gold and silver, and the consequent breaking of the present premium on gold in India, the qestion arises what should be the new official ratio which has stood so long and to which all Indian trade conditions have adjusted themselves. But the determining factor is the operation of the Pittman Act, under which the Government of the United States has bound itself to restore the silver taken from the dollar holding at not less than a dollar an ounce. For as far ahead as we can see, then silver cannot fall below a dollar an ounce. This figure should be accepted as governing the situation and the ratio should be fixed on the basis of silver at a dollar an ounce, which would make the new ratio in the neighbourhood of one and sixpence per rupee.

An important ancillary point is the position of the sovereigns which have passed into circulation and of the gold mohurs which were issued in 1918 to meet a special emergency. The sovereign is a gold note redeemable at 15 rupees. The good faith of the Government, and the stability of the Indian currency system are bound up with the faithful discharge of this obligation. No time should therefore be lost in undertaking to redeem so many of these sovereigns and gold mohurs as may be offered for redemption at the present official ratio. Government should, therefore, without delay advertise in the "Gazettes", in the English and vernacular newspapers, at every Treasury office and at the post offices, that they will redeem sovereigns at 15 rupees per sovereigns for, say, three months. On the expiry of this period they may be left to their money value. The case for the redemption of the gold mohur at the official ratio is even stronger than that of the sovereign, for it is stamped "15 rupees." Any failure of Government to fulfil this obligation will react with prejudicial effect on its future currency policy, for it will shake confidence, at a time when it is of paramount importance to restore and maintain confidence, and will deepen suspicion and mistrust, when it should be the first aim to banish both.

V.—THE EXTENSION OF BANKING FACILITITS.

The second of these essentials is the rapid and sustained development of the Indian banking organisation. On 31st December, 1917, the number of head offices and branches of banks for the 315,000,000 o India was only 402. The three Presidency Banks, after three-quarters of a century of lucrative existence, have only 66 branches. The progress of recent extensions is only a drop in the ocean of India's requirements. Canada with a population of less than 8,000,200, had, on 31st October, 1918 3.306 branches of banks; there have been opened in that Dominion since the signing of the Armistice between 500 and 600 new branches. There are thousands of commercial centres in India where no stable banking institutions exist, and where lacking sound places of deposit, the Indian with small capital at his disposal must either keep it in the form of notes, gold, silver or ornaments, or entrust it to the local money-lender. The facilities for investment in Government securities are still inadequate.

The development of the Indian banking system is one of the pressing questions of the hour, and whilst it may operate slowly, it will surely operate in the reduction of the demand for the precious metals. Whether this development should come from the extension of the Presidency banks, or the establishment of a State bank is a secondary matter. The Presidency banks are in present and active operation, and the question is too urgent to admit of being sidetracked whilst the establishment of a State bank is being thrashed out with the consequential paralysis of private activity whilst the prospec of State interference is hanging over it. The Presidency banks have made and are making large profits—larger profits than are justified in the case of banks which are the sole backing custodians of the public funds not retained by Government itself. they have not been called upon to render corresponding services to the community by the better organisation of the Indian credit machinery. The time has arrived when the resources of the Presidency banks should be still further increased by placing all Government funds in their custody through the abolition of the Reverse Treasuries. Coincidently. they should be required to accept a definite programme for the development of their branches. Such a rough working programme would involve, say, the opening of 500 new branches in the next five years. Should the Presidency banks prove either unwilling, or unequal to the discharge of this enterprise. the work would be automatically taken over by a State bank at the end of the period of grace. The execution of such a programme would involve the entertainment of a very large trained Indian staff, where only a limited supply now exists. It is only right that the Presidency banks should have the power to call on the State to establish the educational facilities necessary to furnish a sufficient supply of men trained in banking and commerce, from which the requisite staff might be recruited.

VI.—FACILITIES FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE FOREIGN DEBT.

The third essential is the provision for the redemption by India of her foreign debt. One of the recognised means of readjusting such a disturbance in the balance of indebtedness as has been set up in India by the financial operations of the war is the redemption of the foreign debt. The sterling debt of India, according to the latest returns, amounts to £173,000,000, held exclusively in the United Kingdom. Every possible facility and encouragement should be offered for the redemption of this debt by the people of India, through the establishment of agencies for the purchase of these securities in India, at the current rate of exchange, and paying interests in India free of all British taxation.

THE PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The distinguishing influence of the war on the Paper Currency Reserve is the reduction of the metallic backing to the note issue. In 1914 the metallic backing to the note issue was 78.9 per cent. in March of 1919 it was only 35.8 per cent. It is imperative that the metallic backing to the note issue should be raised without delay. In India the weekly statements issued by the Paper Currency Department are watched with the closest attention and any undue weakening of the metallic reserve arouses distrust and induces lack of confidence. Any economics effected by a large investment of the reserve are dearly purchased by the weakening of confidence which they produce. Indian opinion is solidly in favour of the largest possible metallic backing for the note issue, and infinitely prefers this solid backing to the profits which accrue from investments. What should be the exact ratio of metal to the note issue is a technical point; but it should not be less than 50 per cent. and the higher it can be raied above 50 per cent. the greater will be the confidence aroussed in the Paper Currency. The investments should be held in India and to a limited extent, say, 15 per cent., in commercial bills endorsed by the Presidency banks.

The whole of the Paper Currency Reserve should be held in India. Whilst it may be a convenience to the Secretary of State to hold a small proportion of the Reserve in London, to facilitate the purchases of silver that convenience is dearly purchased by the weakened confidence which arises from the transfer of any portion of the reserve from its proper home, India, to an artificial home, London. Moreover, even this convenience will disappear if there is adopted the course which I shall suggest later, the purchase of all silver required for the currency by open tender in India.

THE GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The disappearence of the metallic element in the Gold Standard Reserve has been even

(Continued on page 14.)

MR. GANDHI REPRIMANDED

(Continued from page 11.)

brings the English authorities down to date and illustrates the restrictions imposed there on the liberty of the press, which as pointed out by Lord Russel in Reg vs. Gray 1900, 2 Q. B. 36 at p 40, is on these matters "No quarter and no less than the liberty of every subject of the King." The case is Reg vs. Empire News Limited and is reported in the London "Times" of 20th January, 1920, and was heard by the Lord Chief Justice of England and Mr. Justice Avory and Mr. Justice Sankey. There the newspaper had commented on a pending murder case. but did not attempt to justify its action in so doing, and the propritors and editor expressed their deepest regret and contrition to the Court. In delivering judgment, the Earl of Reading said "The Court could not permit the investigation of murder to be taken out of the hands of the proper authorities and to be carried on by newspapers. The liberty of the individual even when he was suspected of crime and indeed even more so when he was charged with crime must be protected. and it was the function of that Court to prevent the publication of articles which were likely to cause prejudice. The only doubt in the case was whether the Court ought to commit the editor to prison. The Court had come to the conclusion that in the circumstances it must mark its sense of the offence committed, which was an offence, both by the proprietors and editor by imposing a fine of £1,000."

The principles of law then being clear, how ought they to be applied to the facts of this particular case? In my opinion, those principles prohibied the publication of the District Judge's letter pending the hearing of the notices issued by the High Court. It was contended by the respondent Gandhi that the letter was written by Mr. Kennedy in his private capacity, and not as District Judge. I think that contention is erroneous. The letter is an official letter written by the District udge in the exercise of his duties as such, and submitting the case to the High Court for orders. As my brother Hayward has pointed out to me the letter fellows the procedure, laid down in the Civil Circulars of this Court in cases of allaged misconduct by a pleader. (See P. 250). It very properly sets out which the learned judge considers to be the facts, both for and against the pleaders, and gives his reaosons for bringing the matter before the High Court. Indeed, if he had not done so, he would presumably have been asked by the High Court for further particulars before they took any action. The letter is on lines, quite familiar to this Court in other cases were the Sessions Judge in the exercise of his duties as such brings some matter before this Court with a view to the exercise gets exceptional powers. I may instance criminal references where the Sessions Judge for the reasons given in his special letter recommends the revision of some illegal or inadequate sentence which has been passed by a subordinate Court and which the High Court alone can alter in certain contingencies. It in the present case the District Judge's letter contained any statements which the respondent pleaders or barristers contended were inaccurate, that would be a matter for decision at the hearing of the notices when all they had to say would be fully considered. But even if the letter was written by Mr. Kennedy in his private capacity, I do not think it would make my substantial difference as regards mere publication. The letter would still form part and a most important part of the pending proceedings and the record thereor, and I do not think that any substantial difference can be drawn between it and the other classes of documents mentioned in the authorities cited in Oswald and in Holsbury to which I have already referred. In my judgment, therefore, the publication of this letter was a contempt of Court. That brings me to the comments made in he newspaper, including the heading "O'Dwyerism in Ahmedabad" under which the letter was published. These comments are not only comments on pending proceedings, but are of a particularly intemperate and represensible character. They prejudge the case and tend to undermine any decision which the High Court may come to at the trial. They also amount in my opinion to what Lord Russel describes as "scurrilous abuse of the Judge as such." In this latter connection, the question whether the letter was written by Mr. Kennedy in his private of in his judicial capacity becomes material, but as I have already stated it was in my judgment written in his judicial capacity.

Accordingly on the authorities not. I have already referred to these comments are clearly contempt of Court and come within both the classes to ask. Lord Russell refers and in my judgment they constitute a serious contempt of Court.

"NO PUBLIC DUTY."

We have carefully considered the various statements made by the respondents and invited them at the hearing to give any intelligible explanation or excuse for their conduct none such was forthcoming. In his letter of the 11th December 1919. The Respondent Gandhi, contends that in publicly and commenting on the letter he performed a useful public duty at a time when there was a great tension and when even the judiciary was being effected by the popular prejudice.—commonsense would answer that if that tension and popular prejudice existed, it would be increased rather than diminished by abuse of the Local Judge and that that is could not be the public duty of any good citizen

But there would seem to be some strange misconceptions on the minds of the Respondents as to the legitimate liberties of a journalist otherwise the Respondent Gandhi could hardly have concluded before us as he in fact did—that if a son brought a suit again a father and if a journalist thought that the son's actions was wrong, the journalist would be justified in holding the son up to public ridicule in the public press. notwithstanding that the suit was still undecided. I need hardly say that this contention is erroneous. It may, however, be that principles which ar equite familiar in England are imperfectly known or understood in India, and that the respondents have paid more attention to the liberty of the Press than to the duties which accompany that and every other liberty. This lies much weighed with me in considering what order the Court ought to pass in this case.

We have large powers and in appropriate case can commit offenders to presen for such period as we think fit and can impose fines of such amount as we may judge right but just as our powers are large, So ought we, I think, to use them with discretion and with moderation. Remember, that the only object we have in view is to enforce the due administration of justice for popular benefit.

In the present case the Court has very seriously considered whether it ought not to improve a substantial fine on one if not both of the Respondents, but on the whole I think it is sufficient for the Court to State the law in terms which I hope will leave no room for doubt in th efuture and to confine our order to severely defirmanding the Respondents reaulemcy them both as to their future

THE ORDER OF THE COURT.

That accordingly is the order which I think we should pass in the present case.

The order of the Court will accordingly be. The Court finds the charges proved. It severely reprimands the Respondents and cautions them both as to their future conduct.

MR. HAYWARD'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Hayward delivered the following judgment:—

"I concur. A contempt of Court was in my opinion committed in the mere publication of the letter of Mr. Kennedy before the trial of the matter by this Court. It might not have been realised but the reason for the rule—has been explained by my brother Marten has shown to rest on numerous precedents quoted under Para. 615 at page 257 of Vol. VII of Halsburg's Laws of England.

A contempt of Court of a more serious nature was in my opinion committed in commenting in the particular manner on that letter. It amounted clearly to "scandalising" Mr. Kennedy as District Judge within the dicta of Lord Hardwicke quoted by Lord Russel in R. V. Gray (1900 2Q B 36 at p. 40). It was Mr. Kennedy's duty according to established practice to report the matter in question as District Judge for the orders of the High Court. It was in my opinion, his duty under the general powers of superintendance vested on him as District Judge under Sec. 9 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 and the duty was moreover expressly prescribed as follows: The judge who notices the misconduct. (Set out in full), by formal proceedings in Civil by para 14 of Ch. XVII at page 259 of the Civil Circulars Manual of the High Court. It has therefore become our duty to protect the proceedings of the District Judge under the powers shown by the precedents of R. V. Parke. (1903 2 K B. 432) and R V Danes (1906 I. K B 32) to be rested in us as Judges of the High Court.

A contempt of Court of an even more serious nature was in my opinion further committed in that the comments tender to enterfere with a fair trial and to prejudice public justice. They tend to establish what has been termed a newspaper trial for the regular proceedings before the established tribunal the High Court. The precedents for this position include those already quoted as well as the later cases of Higgins v. Richards (1912, 28 T. L. R. 202) and R V Empire News Ltd. (London "Times" of 20th Jan. 1920) quoted by Brother Marten. The Respondents have not denied the facts nor seriously disputed the law. They have expressed readiness in their replies to submit to whatever punishment might be imposed on them for what they have termed the vindication of the "Majesty of the Law" by the High Court.

It is difficult to appreciate the position taken up by the respondents. They have expressed their inability to apologise formally but have at the same time represented their readiness to submit to any punishment meted out to them. It is possible that the Editor, the respondent Gandhi did not realise that he was breaking the law and there would be no doubt if that were so, that it was not realised by his publisher, the respondent Desai. The Respondents seem to have as posed not as law breakers but rather as passive resisters of the law. It would therefore be sufficient in my opinion to enunciate unmistakable for them the law in these matters, to severely reprimand them for their proceedings and to warn them of the penalties imposable by the High Court.

Mr. Justice Kajiji concerned.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended Mr. Sisson's School Childrens' performance at the Welfare Exhibition on Friday afternoon and in the evening the Indian Concert, arranged by Dilshad Begum.

Mr. E. Maconochie has arrived at Government House.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to renominate Messrs. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, M.A., LL.B., and Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha, M.A., to be Ordinary Fellows of the University with effect from the date of expiry of their present term of office.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March, 12.

The Western disturbance mere marked and given nearly general rain in Baluchistan. Few falls also occurred in Assam.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, Quetta three quarters of an inch, Chaman, one, Balbandin a half and Kalat, Pasni, Panjgur and Harnai a quarter.

The forecast:—Extension into Sind, North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and Kashmir.

COLOMBO RAILWAY STRIKE OVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, March 11.

The railway strike is over. The coolies employed in the harbour coaling sheds struck work yesterday, but it is understood that on receiving 50 per cent. increase they are returning to work to-day.

The first meeting of the Select Committee on the Imperial Bank Bill was held yesterday Sir Norcott Warren and Mr. S. R. Bomanji were invited to attend.

IMPERIAL BANK.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED NEXT SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 11.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to-day, H. E. the Viceroy presided.

At the question-time, Mr. Dobbs, replying to Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea's question regarding the raids by Trans-Border gangs in the North-West Frontier Province, said:—As the Hon. Member is aware, Government are at the present moment undertaking extensive operations for the punishment of those tribes which have chiefly been guilty of raids and other offences agmst British subjects. The whole question of the future policy on the North-West Frontier, which has for its primary object the greater security of the Border and, therefore, the better protection of British subjects living in the Frontier districts, has, for some time past, been engaging the anxious consideration of Government. The ultimate decision rests with His Majesty's Government and it is not possible at present to make any pronouncement on the subject, but the Hon. Member may rest assured that the policy of the Government of India will be directed towards obtaining better control of the predatory Frontier Tribes.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE OF OFFICERS OF P. S.

Mr. Hailey, replying to Haji Chaudhri Ismail Khan's question regarding travelling allowance of officers of the Provincial services, said that under the old rules an officer of the second class was generally entitled to one second class fare for himself and lowest class fare for one servant and an officer of the second class, whose pay was not less than Rs. 200, might claim instead one first class fare for himself, which was subject to deduction of table money and lowest class fare for two servants. Under the rules as revised, all officers of the second class receive double the fare of the class in which they travel for all except those drawing Rs. 200 or more. This is a considerable improvement on the old conditions. The latter also benefit in comparison with the old rules, whenever they happen to travel first class. This is invariably the case when there are only two classes on the steamer and local Governments have been specially authorised in cases in which arrangements for accommodation on the steamer make it desirable to raise the class of an officer. The intention of Government was to simplify the rules and at the same time to make them more liberal. Under existing rules travelling allowance is not granted for families except in the case of transfers of non-gazetted subordinates on a salary not exceeding Rs. 400, subject to certain conditions. Officers of the Provincial services like other gazetted officers are not eligible for such allowances, but the question of the general grant of travelling allowances to families in the case of transfers has been under consideration and the orders of the Secretary of State are awaited.

MR. CRUM'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Crum moved an amendment to the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859. He said the effect of the proviso which he wanted to omit would be that an employer who had deliberately engaged an employee who had shown dishonesty once, should not, on second occasion, be allowed to seek resort to special procedure provided under this Act. It seemed to him that such a clause could do no advantage either to the labourer or to the employer. The punishment was inflicted for the purposes of setting an example for other people to abstain from any breach of contract. If every labourer, who had once been punished, did not get a lesson from it and again showed dishonesty, he became more criminal, and required even more hard handling than one provided by special procedure.

Sir William Vincent said the proviso under consideration had been inserted after long deliberation and on practical merits. If an employer who had been once cheated re-engaged the same labourer, he did so at his own risk, and no special procedure for punishment would be applied to workman a second time.

Mr. Sarma said deletion of the proviso would do great disservice to labourers. Mr. Chanda opposed the amendment.

Mr. Allen, supporting the amendment, said the effect of this clause in the Bill would simply be to penalise coolies.

Mr. Kincaid pointed out that to punish a man for the first offence and not to punish him for subsequent offences was a reversal of Criminal Law.

Sir George Lowndes doubted the cogency of Mr. Allen's. With regard to Mr. Sarma's arguments he pointed out that an employer had ordinary remedy if he was cheated by the employee. It was only in special cases that special procedure under the Act would apply.

Mr. Crum, in reply, said there was no possible chance of cooly making fresh contract without making further advance. This Act was not simply for the benefit of the employer, but it also conferred distinct benefit on the coolie as well. The amendment was put to the Council and rejected by 20 voting for and 26 against it.

BILL PASSED.

Sir William Vincent next moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He assured the Council that the Bill was intended to relax law as far as labour was concerned. He would advise the Local Government to apply the measure as leniently as possible. The motion was agreed to, and the Bill passed.

LEPER ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir William Vincent then moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Leper Act, 1898. He said attention of the Government of India had been drawn to the necessity of taking more adequate measures to check the spread of leprosy in India. The Act existing at present provided for segregation of pauper cases only, while the latest medical opinion had shown that leprosy was contagious in all its forms, and not only in the ulcerous stage. The proposed change was purely in the public interest. It had, therefore, become necessary to widen the definition so as to include the person suffering from leprosy in any stage of disease. The Local Government were proposed to be authorised to select a place as Asylum provided it was satisfied that there was adequate medical and accommodation arrangements. Under the present arrangement a Police officer was authorised to arrest without any warrant a pauper who was suffering from leprosy. The public in this country had a special repugnance for being arrested by a police man, and it was proposed now that the Local Government should empower a special man to assist the police officers to segregate every man infected by this disease.

Mr. Paton supported the motion as highly desirable in the public interest. He, however, feared that the motion did not go very far.

Pandit Malaviya congratulated the Government for the step they proposed to take to segregate all leper cases. Leave was granted to introduce the Bill.

JAGANATH COLLEGE TRANSFER BILL.

Mr. Shafi introduced the Bill to transfer the Jaganath College at Dacca from the trustees to the Governor of Bengal in Council. The statement of object and reasons of the Bill is as follows:—It was at first intended to give an interval of time subsequent to the bringing into operation of the Dacca University Act, during which the trustees of the Jaganath College might consider the terms of their trust and take the action necessary to enable them to participate in the new University. The trustees, however, expressed their desire to see the college, so far as its classes above the Intermediate stage were concerned, amalgamated with the University of Dacca from its inception in the form of a hall. This Bill clears the way to such an amalgamation, by superseding the trusts on which the Jaganath College property is held, and handing over the institution together with that property to the Government. This will permit of the foundation of the Jaganath Hall, which will be specifically mentioned in the Dacca University Bill and will enable the Government of Bengal either to retransfer the bulk of the property to the trustees, or otherwise to deal with it, with a view to its utilisation as an Intermediate College in the City of Dacca, or for such other purposes as may appear suitable.

Mr. Shafi said the deed had already been drawn out in terms of the Bill. The arrangement arrived at was that the third and fourth year classes of the Jaganath College would be transferred to Dacca University and would be known as Jaganath Hall, and the first and second year classes would remain as a second-grade college under the Dacca University. Mr. Shafi explained the technical portion of the Bill after which leave was given to introduce it.

GOLD IMPORT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

Mr. Hailey introduced the Gold Import Act Amendment Bill, 1917, and said the Bill would be introduced now, but would be considered in September session of the Council. Temporary restriction was not contrary to the recommendations of the Currency Committee. The statement of object and reasons of the Bill says:—By the Gold Import Act, 1917, the Government of India took power to acquire gold coin or bullion imported into India for the period of the war and six months thereafter. In view of the announcement made by the Secretary of State regarding the recommendations of the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee, which was published in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" of the 2nd February, 1920, it is necessary to continue the present control on the import of gold until such time as the internal price of gold has been reduced to the neighbourhood of the new exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold. It is not possible to fix any time limit within which this is likely to occur, but in order that control may be removed when the opportunity arises, it is proposed to take power in the Bill to terminate the control of such date as the Governor-General in Council may notify.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Mr. Hailey then moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government securities be taken into consideration. He said the Bill was considered in great detail and thoroughness by the Select Committee, and no change in principle had been made. If the Bill was accepted it would prove of great value and would clear up outstanding difficulties and would further endeavour to encourage people to invest in their new loans. The Bill as amended was passed.

On the motion of Sir George Lowndes' Bill further to amend the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, was passed.

INCOME TAX ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. Hailey moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Income Tax Act, 1918, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rai Sitanath Roy, Mr. Moncrieff Smith, Mr. Paton, Mr. Crum, Mr. Cook, Mr. Marjoribanks, and the mover with instructions to report on or before the 20th March, 1920. He said there was no outstanding change in the principle of the Act, and details might be referred to the Select Committee. Changes that were being made were simply to make clear that agricultural income should not be taken into account for any purpose, including the determination of the rate of tax, or, in other words, to carry out fully the decision of this Council on the resolution of Rai Sitanath Roy. Their main object in drawing distinction between registered and unregistered companies was to afford to the collectors clear evidence as to the shares of companies, on which income or profits were divided. They had been told that the necessity for registering instruments of partnership might form an obstacle in the case of firms operating in this country, whose head offices were situated abroad. This question would be discussed by the Select Committee. The motion was agreed to.

SUPER TAX AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. Hailey next moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Super Tax be preferred to the Select Committee, consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Sitanath Roy, Mr. Moncrieff Smith, Mr. Paton, Mr. Crum, Mr. Marjoribanks and the mover with instructions to report on or before the 20th March, 1920. He said the main purport of the Bill was to substitute the Super Tax at tht flat rate of one anna on an income of companies, for the present rate, from one to three annas on undivided profits. The Government had been reproached with departing from the true principle of Super Tax, which was taxation of individual, but he pointed out the old tax was admittedly undesirable, and they were under an obligation to amend it, because they could not afford to forego revenue which companies brought them under the Super Tax head. It was mainly a question of convenience. He did not believe that the incidence of tax was such that it would either form a burden to existing industries or hamper the creation of new ones. At the worst, he expected to see only some slight readjustment in capital value of shares. While taxing companies on new basis, they at the same time retained existing Super Tax on individuals, unregistered firms, and on Hindu undivided families. They continued to treat unregistered firm as an individual for Super Tax purposes, because they had no means of accurately gauging shares of its competent members. It was for the same reason that they continued to treat the Hindu Joint family as individual. There was no practicable or workable method of treating members of the Hindu undivided families on individual basis as suggested by Mr. Sarma. As to the registered firms, they had decided to treat component shareholders as individuals, since they did not stand in the same position in regard to corporate effort and protection against liabilities. If the definition of words, registered and unregistered, presented difficulties, they would be considered, and difficulties removed by the Select Committee.

SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURE.

The second point at which they aimed was the simplification of procedure by basing the Super Tax Act on the new Income Tax Act instead of the obsolete Act of 1886. Simplification in working would be very great, since the assessment would now be on exactly the same basis as ordinary income-tax. He would lay before the Select Committee current instructions in regard to the method of assessment. The new form of taxation involved, in the same cases, payment of both kinds of Super Tax, that was to say, an individual whose dividends had already paid the flat rate of one anna in the rupee would, if his income exceeded Rs. 50,000, be called upon to pay Super Tax also as an individual. He hoped that would not be considered as undue hardship because double payment would affect only those whose income, including income from dividends, were over Rs. 50,000 and would affect them only to the extent that such super taxable income was derived from dividends in most extreme cases. A millionaire would pay three annas in the rupee on so much of his income as exceeded two lakhs a year, while so much of his income as was derived from dividends of companies, whose total income was over half a lakh, would have paid at source one anna in the rupee.

MR. SARMA'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Sarma regretted that the proposed amendment went still further to make the position of the Hindu Joint family system more intolerable. It would practically put them in a most awkward and unjustifiable position. He did not see any justification for removing the new safeguards that were provided for in preceding Act. Under new law, mutual firms would perhaps fare worse than companies. Under the proposed system, an individual trader would have to pay the same rate or tax as one paid by companies. Consequently it would greatly relieve companies who had to pay three annas per rupee. According to the previous law, this equality of treatment would keep companies in a position to beat, in competition, enterprises of individual traders.

Mr. Chanda proposed the name of Mr. Sarma to serve on the Select Committee.

Mr. Hailey, replying to the debate, said any objections raised by the Hon. Members would be fully gone into by the Select Committee, and Mr. Sarma would be added to the Committee, thus making it possible for him to bring forward his apprehensions.

The motion, with addition of Mr. Sarma's name, was agreed to.

IMPERIAL BANK FOR INDIA.

Mr. Hailey next moved that the Bill to constitute an Imperial Bank of India and for other purposes be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Sitanath Roy, Mr. Muddiman, Mr. Sarma, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Mr. Crum, Mr. Cook, Mr. Marjoribanks, Sir Thomas Holland and the mover with instructions to report on or before the 20th March, 1920.

He said that since the Bill was introduced on the 1st March, he had nowhere seen it denied that this measure was a substantial step forward in the right direction. This would bring together all classes and interests which were now variously represented in three Presidency Banks, and nationalise them by securing that co-operation among various communities and interests, which was an indispensable factor in promoting the economic interests of the country. A central institution, like that entrusted with every great responsibilities in the matter and acting as Government Bankers, could not be allowed to have business in such things as shares, or house property, etc., but would keep its resources fluid. The new Bank would be able to engage in foreign exchange business, but not with the general public. The Secretary of State had agreed to the new Bank being represented in London, and just as they in England had the Union Bank of South Africa or the Dominion Bank of Canada, there would also be an Imperial Bank of India. The Bill provided the starting of one hundred branches in five years, the location of which would be determined by Government. The mere starting of so many branches would lead to a very large increase in the employment of Indians, and one of the first tasks would be to take immediate steps for training young Indians in Banking business. In conclusion, Mr. Hailey said it was a measure which was long overdue, and its consummation would definitely make for the progress of economic interests of this country.

MR. PATEL'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Patel moved an amendment that in the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, all words beginning with "with instructions to report" till the end of motion, be omitted. He said the proposed Bill had actually seen the light of the day on 1st March, and it was published in the "Gazette of India" after two or three days. The manual of legislative business stated that unless under exceptional circumstances a Select Committee should not report on a Bill till after its publication in the "Gazette of India" for three months. In the present case there was no justification to hurry up a measure so deeply affecting the public at large. The Bill contained about 64 clauses out of which many were highly controversial, and had even before publication of the Bill been attacked in commercial centres. In the first place constitution of the Central Board was strongly objectionable, and commercial bodies in Bombay had condemned it unreservedly. Then there came the questions of constitution of local boards, separate gradation of Europeans and Indians, whether the new hundred branches were to be manned by Europeans or Indians, whether restrictions were to be put on shareholders, and, important of all, whether the Imperial Bank should be allowed to exchange business. All these matters required careful analysis. Mr. Hailey had told the Council that since the publication of the new Bill no criticisms had been received.

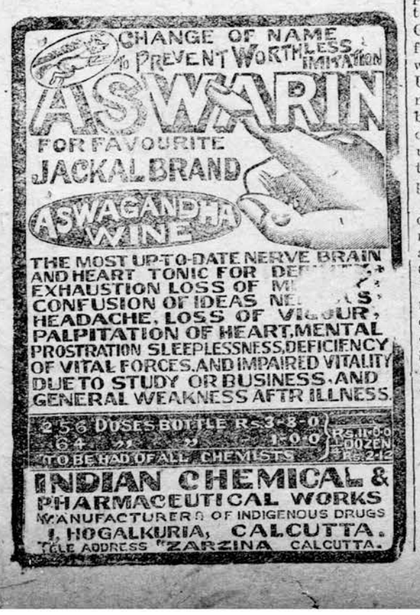
PUBLIC'S RIGHT FOR DETAILED DISCUSSION.

Mr. Patel wondered how could any mature criticism be formed by every quarter of the country, in the course of a week, in a measure of such magnitude and bearing. The public had a right to demand full opportunity to discuss the Bill in its entirety. The hurrying up of the Bill would certainly make people suspect the *bona fide* of Government's intentions. The last Industrial Conference, held at Bombay, under the presidency of Sir Fazulbhoy, had unanimously adopted a resolution asking Government to afford full opportunities to the public before the adoption of definite action. Whether Sir Fazulbhoy had since then changed his mind or not, the fact remained that there existed a volume of public opinion in favour of proper analysis and scrutiny of the Bill before its final acceptance.

WHY SO MUCH HURRY?

Mr. Patel viewed with suspicion why a scheme affecting the whole commercial community and shareholders and customers and

(Continued on page 15.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NEED FOR NATIONAL EXCHANGE.

(Contisued from page 12.)

more complete than in the Paper Currency Reserve. On 30th September 1914, the gold held in this Reserve aggregated 11,609,000 lb. on 30th June 1919, there was none.

In the present stage of the Indian currency there is a tendency to belittle the importance of the Gold Standard Reserve and to regard it as something in the nature of a luxury. That position is exceedingly dangerous. None can foresee the future; the only path of safety is to be prepared for all emergencies, even such an unexpected contingency as a sudden and heavy demand for sterling remittance. Whilst the first duty is the rapid liquidification of a substantial proportion of the securities held in the Paper Currency Reserve, we cannot lose sight of the necessity of maintaining large gold holding in the Gold Standard Reserve.

Early opportunity, therefore, should be taken of carrying into effect the recommendations of the Chamberlain Commission, which aimed at building up a gold holding in the Gold Standard Reserve of fifteen millions, and thereafter of keeping one half of the Reserve to whose size no present limit can be placed, on gold.

With regard to the situation of the Reserve, whilst theoretically it may be true to say that in time of emergency it can only be of service in London, that academic principle needs to be qualified by several practical considerations. The experiences of the war have taught us that the actual position of a gold reserve is immeterial, as long as it is in safe custody and earmarked for specific purposes. But we have to consider the special position of the Government of India. That Government has heavy responsibilities in the deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, Treasury Bills, and in loans redeemable at comparatively short notice. All these it is liable to meet in a country subject to financial panics, and where banking credit, although growing, is small both in comparison with the size of the country and the magnitude of the responsibilities of the Government. The greater the financial power of the Government, the less are its reserves likely to be drawn upon, and it will be a source of great strength to the Government of India, as was shown during the strain of 1914, if it is buttressed by a substantial block of the gold Standard Reserve. For these amongst other reasons, I urge that the gold in the Gold Standard Reserve shall always be held in India.

VIII.—THE NEED FOR PUBLICITY.

The success of these, and any other measures which may be adopted, will largely depend on the publicity with which they are carried into effect.

Attention has been already drawn to the particularly difficult task which the Government of India has to discharge, owing to the political status of India. That political status inevitably exposes all the acts of the Government of India to distrust, misrepresentation and prejudice. Whilst this is true of the Government of India, which is in close contact with Indian opinion whose members are well-known in all commercial and financial centres, and where successive Finance Ministers have made it a practice for a number of years to keep in personal touch both financial and commercial opinion, it is doubly true of the Secretary of State, the final authority in all financial matters affecting India, who operates six thousand miles away, remote from Indian thought, feeling and influence, but in living contact with the London Market. Experience has taught us that the only remedy for misunderstanding in India is publicity; the antidote to misunderstanding and distrust is the truth. A mountain of misunderstanding of the most regretable character, involving political dangers of great magnitude, has been reach by the secrecy with which the Secretary of State controls Indian financial policy; this mountain can be levelled only by the truth, spread with the widest publicity. It follows then that all financial operations carried on by the Secretary of State should be conducted in public, and that the path of wisdom lies in the Secretary of State divesting himself so far as possible from the management of the Indian currency and exchanges, and substituting for this management automatic operations carried out in the game of the public.

An important step in this direction will have been taken if a free open and automatic exchange is established, Council bills being sold to the highest tenderers. But it will be necessary to supplement this measure by others in the same direction. All purchases of silver for the Government of India should be by open tenders to be delivered in Bombay. Quite apart from the fact that this will attract to the great bullion market of Bombay silver from all parts of the world, it is the only means whereby the cloud of suspicion which overhangs the purchases of silver for the Government of India can be dispersed. The returns relating to all operations—currency and exchange—undertaking by or for the Government of India,, should be couched in the fullest possible form and published at frequent and regular intervals. The financial position of India is such that she has nothing to fear from publicity; is the great instrument through which to strengthen her credit abroad and the position of the Government of India at home. "Magna est veritas et prevalebit"—but truth cannot prevail if it is interned in the archives of the India Office.

EITHER IMPRACTICABLE OR POLITICALLY UNDESIRABLE.

The alternative proposals to a free and open exchange, with its concomitants, free trade in the precious metals, an extention of the banking system, and facilities for the redemption of the foreign debt, have only to be examined to be found either impracticable or politically undesirable. They are the inconvertibility of the rupee; the partial inconvertibility of the rupee; or the fining down of the rupee.

INCONVERTIBILITY.

The inconvertibility of the paper currency is inconversable, except in the last resort. The currency notes of the Government of [illegible] stamped with a definite promise to pay on demand in rupees. The gold faith, the credit, and the integrity of the Government are indissolubly associated with the satisfaction of that demand. Any evasion of this definite obligation would strike a blow at the credit of the Government from which it would never recover. Further, the expansion of the note issue, which has been such a remarkable phenomenon on the recent history of the Indian currency was, before the war, in regular response to the greater facilities for the encashment of notes which have been provided, and the strength of the metallic reserves. The exceptional expansion of the paper currency during the war, whilst a phenomenon common to all countries, is nevertheless a striking demonstration of confidence in the solidity and good faith of the Government. That faith once disturbed can never be restored. Moreover, in the conditions of India, where the mass of the population is illiterate and ripe for exploitation by the profiteer inconvertibility would inflict greater hardships on the people as a whole. The note would immediately go to a discount; holders of note would be fleeced at every turn; two standards of value would be established—the note value and the silver rupee value—and the silver rupee would disappear from the currency for all time. There is a further consideration. It is a commonplace of currency economics that the inevitable evils of inconvertibility can only be made bearable by the plenteous provision of small change. There is every reason to believe that a decision to render the Indian note inconvertible would be immediately followed by a famine in small change. Deprived of the gold and silver bullion, in which he ordinarily holds his savings the Indian would at once begin to accumulate small change, until small change disappeared as completely as the silver rupee. This is demonstrated by the experience of Simla in June, July and August, 1918. There was a temporary shortage of rupees in the station, and small change disappeared like magic; even post offices and other Government institutions had to give change had to give change in stamps. It was found on enquiry that the hillmen who work in Simla during the season and return to their villages with heir small savings on which to subsist during the winter, unable to obtain rupees, but their savings into small change. The situation was not remedied until a plentiful supply of rupees was procured. There is every reason to fear that if the Indian note were made inconvertible, the famine in small change would be universal, and that the hardships always attendant on an inconvertible currency would attain unbearable proportions.

PARTIAL OR TEMPORARY INCONVERTIBILITY.

The second proposal is that the Government of India should usually, i.e., when the price of silver is favourable, maintain the full convertibility of the note issue, but should take power, at discretion, temporarily to suspend the enhancement of notes, i.e., when the price of silver rose above the exchange value of the rupee. The mere formulation of this scheme argues a failure to appreciate the special conditions of India. If it be agreed that the inconvertibility of the note issue would immediately induce the establishment of a discount on notes, drive the great mass of the rupee currency out of circulation, and esablishment of a discount on notes, drive the great mass of rupees currency out of circulation, and establish two standards of value, the silver rupee standard and the paper standard then the same results would immediately follow from the temporary suspension of convertibility. As soon then as the currency offices were reopened for the profits accruing from the discount on notes, which no conceivable reserve could long withstand. No artificial expedient could more than fractionally arrest their rush. In a very brief period inconvertibility would again be forced of the financial authorities. Temporary inconvertibility in the conditions of India is a contradiction of terms, it would inevitably land by short jerky stages to complete inconvertibility; indeed, it is more than possible that the mere taking of statutory power temporarily to suspend convertibility would precipitate such a run on the Paper Currency Reserves that inconvertibility would overwhelm the currency authorities whilst they were preparing to meet special contingencies.

FINING DOWN THE RUPEE.

The third proposal is to fine down the silver content of the rupee to such a point that no rise in the price of silver, conceivable with the information at our disposal, would raise the bullion value of the rupee above its exchange value in relation to gold. This is practically impossible. The dominating feature in the Indian currency situation is the universal, use of and confidence in the silver rupee and the immense volume of rupees, estimated at four hundred crores, in circulation.

The introduction of a new rupee with a smaller silver content, woud inevitably and immediately bring into operation Gresham's law and drive the existing rupee out of circulation. Even if the whole of the existing rupees were tendered for recoinage, it has been estimated by competent authority that it would take the powerful Indian mints, working full time, thirty years to recoin the Indian rupees. But there is no prospect that the whole, or any substantial portion, of the existing rupee currency would be tendered for recoinage. Not a single rupee would be forthcoming which the possessor could, by any bearable sacrifice, retain in his possession. There would at once spring up trade and speculation in the existing rupees, in which the illiterate population would be exploited. The Government of India would be faced with the task, at a time of shortage in the world's supply of silver and rising silver prices, of providing India with a complete new silver currency, with very little help from the supplies of silver actually existing in the country. Apart, therefore, from all other considerations and none acquainted with the Indian estimation of the rupee, which, bearing the image and superscription of the King, is the visible sign of the King's sovereignty, would lightly temper with it—the fining down of the rupee is an impracticable proposition. Analogies drawn from the successful adoption of this expedient, where the volume of currency is small and a paper currency is almost universally used, are misleading and afford no guidance to Indian necessities and possibilities.

We must, therefore, dismiss the various schemes which have been put forward to enable the Government of India to maintain fixity of exchange at an artificially low rate and one divorced from the gold value of the rupee. Inconvertibility would be a misfortune so great that it should never be considered save as a last resort. Partial inconvertibility is only complete inconvertibility is another form. The fining down of the rupee is impracticable, even if it were economically and politically desirable. There is, therefore, no alternative between a free, open and natural exchange and inconvertibility and for the reasons set forth, a natural exchange is the only proposition which can claim serious attention.

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IMPERIAL BANK.

(Continued from page 13.

the whole public, why should a scheme of that character be translated into legislation so hurriedly without giving ample opportunities for views being placed before the Select Committee. Mr. Hailey then said that the delaying of that measure would prove detrimental and prejudicial to public interests, a statement nothing short of mockery. Such arguments pointed that the Government was apparently for reasons unintelligible, bent upon passing legislation this session. Continuing, the speaker said to his surprise he found that the scheme of amalgamation was printed in June, 1919, while it was placed before the shareholders only very recently. He asked what did all this secrecy mean? The public viewed it with misgivings. Concluding, Mr. Patel said, on behalf of people he would urge that the matter be finally decided in September session this year.

The Council adjourned at this stage for lunch.

MR. HAILEY'S REPLY.

On the Council reassembling after lunch, Mr. Hailey replying to Mr. Patel's amendment said that a summary of the scheme proposed by the three banks was first published about the end of November last year, and while he found criticisms in the press he also found many painful comments. Mr. Hailey maintained that the public had been in full possession of the essential features of the scheme for some months past. It was true that the despatches between the Government of India and the Secretary of State were not published until 12th February. Those despatches were useful but not essential for consideration. Referring to Mr. Patel's points of criticism Mr. Hailey said that Government would be unwilling to proceed with a measure which would provide by legislation for the first time any discrimination between Europeans and Indians.

IMPERIAL BANK AND EXCHANGE.

As regards the question whether or not the Imperial Bank should directly deal with Exchange he said that the shareholders of the Bank had not themselves asked for it. This question of amalgamation had been pending for many years and was defeated in the past more than once by local and inter-political judges. On one occasion, it was not proceeded with on account of the overdue caution of Government and the Secretary of State. But now they were within a reasonable range of consummating that amalgamation. When every divergent interest had been considered and provided for, when the Bill had been drawn up, to say that its consideration should be delayed for some months thereby unsettling the market was not a businesslike proposition at all. Mr. Patel would not only postpone it but would like to defer consideration till the reformed Council met. "I think" proceeded Mr. Hailey "he has in his mind that the new Council would form a better judgment on it than the present Council. myself have the greatest confidence in the commonsense and the political wisdom of the new Council, but I have no reason whatever to misjudge or mistrust the commonsense or the wisdom of this Council."

Mr. Patel:—May I rise to a point of order? My case is not that this matter should go to the new Council but that the Select Committee should meet later on and report about September.

APPOINT INDIANS.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said the majority of the shareholders of the Kombay Bank were Indians, and in appointing directors on the new Bank they might appoint Indians. There were on the Bank of Bengal three directors who were Indians and there was a system whereby Indians who had passed through the College of Commerce were appointed and given managerships of branches and Indians, would, therefore, have their due share in the management of the new Bank. The only apprehension of the Bombay people was that there was not adequate representation of them on the Central Board. If all shareholders were Indians there would be Indians on the Directorate and this question of directorate could be considered by the Select Committee. There was no doubt that on the Banks of Madras and Bengal three-fourths of the shareholders were Europeans. But there was another side to the question, namely, that public money was put in these Banks. It was very advisable that in the management of these Banks there should be some Indians and he was glad to find that the Bank of Madras had one Indian Director and hoped that in the Bengal Bank also Indians would be appointed on the directorate in the interests of Indians with whom the Banks had to deal. Banking facilities were urgently needed in India because while in the United States there were 9,138 towns which had Banks, and in China 4,000 towns, in India only 165 towns possessed the facilities. There was an industrial boom now and they wanted more money to flow in the Banks in order to develop commerce and industry. He was, therefore, anxious that this Bill should be passed as soon as possible.

"AN OBJECTIONABLE PROPOSITION."

Mr. Khaparde, supporting Mr. Patel's amendment said the main point at issue was that the establishment of an Imperial Bank in London would check London bankers acquiring interests in India. This was an objectionable proposition. The greater the rush of London capital, the greater would be the competition and the greater would India benefit by this and any step in the proposed direction would be detrimental to Indian interests. Moreover the matter being of so much interest and importance Government would not be justified adopting such an extraordinary course as limiting the days of the Committee.

MR. SARMA SUPPORTS MR. PATEL.

Mr. Sarma, supporting Mr. Patel's amendment, said the Bill could never be satisfactory from the general tax-payer's standpoint of view unless a certain number of seats for Indians was secured on the Central Board. A majority of Europeans on the Central Board would inevitably result in dissatisfaction. Unlike Mr. Khaparde he welcomed the amalgamation, but as regards the constitutional matter there was a fundamental difference. The spark

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plated Government lacked the initiative to start a State Bank, which would be more beneficial to public interest than any semi-official scheme, however well organised. Government seemed to imitate other dominions.

Mr. Paton, speaking, said:—An impression had been created, Mr. Patel spoke on behalf of the commercial community of Bombay and I have not the slightest doubt that on behalf of . . . .

Mr. Patel: I rise to make a personal explanation. I never spoke on behalf of any community. I merely quoted a resolution passed at the Industrial Congress, of which Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy was President.

Mr. Paton: I am much obliged to Mr. Patel for his personal explanation. But I have to say that a very large part of Bombay commercial men, both Indian and European, are very anxious to see this Bill passed.

WHAT ABOUT THE MARRIAGE BILL?

Mr. Sastri said that Mr. Patel had suggested the postponement of the consideration of the Bill till the new Council was inaugurated next year. Might he remind Mr. Patel that there was his Hindu Marriage Bill before this Council and ask him to exercise some patience with the people who urged that this Bill should be considered by the enlarged Council?

Mr. Patel: My motion now is for postponing this matter until the September session.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Malaviya said the motion before the Council was undoubtedly of great importance and peculiar significance. The Finance Member had not shown cause why there was great need for hurrying up the measure at the cost of public interests. He must admit that for the sake of industrial organisation there was a great need for Banking facilities and as for the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks, he had not the slightest objection. But what he took exception to was the intimate relation of Government in a private enterprise. The Royal Commission reported in 1914 in favour of a State Bank for India. The present motion did not openly state that the idea of establishing a State Bank was altogether abandoned, but it was quite clear that the manner in which the amalgamation scheme was favoured by Government would prove prejudicial to the scheme of a State Bank.

STATE BANK.

He strongly appealed for the early establishment of a State Bank as the only safeguard for Indian industries to grow unchecked. Continuing, Pandit Malaviya said, hurrying on these financial matters would jeopardise Indian interests. The previous night as well, due to the strict enforcement of the rules by Mr. Vice-President (Sir George Lowndes), he (Pandit Malaviya) could not quote a paragraph in support of his position and in order to show that Mr. Hailey had read his quotation only so far as it suited himself.

SIR G. LOWNDES' RULING.

The Pandit was proceeding to read an extract about reverse councils from the Currency Committee's report when H. E. the President rising to a point of order said:—The Hon. Pandit has no right to criticise the ruling of Sir George Lowndes under cover of the argument that we should not decide financial matters in a hurry.

Pandit Malaviya: I am not criticising the ruling. I bowed to it yesterday and now it is dead as Queen Anne. I am only mentioning it as an illustration of the danger which is involved in our proceeding to discuss this great financial question in a hurry.

Continuing, the speaker proceeded to show how Mr. Hailey had shown only one side of the shield.

Mr. Hailey: My Lord, I rise to a point of order. Is the Hon. Member justified in continuing a discussion which ended yesterday and continuing it in a manner which will leave me no power to reply.

Pandit Malaviya: I am not at all out of order. I am urging that the proposals of Mr. Patel should be accepted by the Council and I am giving an illustration which shows clearly the danger of a discussion of an important financial question being hurried through.

VICEROY RECOGNISES DANGER OF HURRY.

H. E. the President: Is not that a platitude? I think it is quite unnecessary to produce instances to show that there is danger in hurrying with a discussion in a matter of this kind. There is always danger in hurrying with any matter. It is, therefore, unnecessary to bring into this matter what occurred yesterday.

Pandit Malaviya: My Lord, it may be but I submit with great respect that I am not out of order.

H. E. the President: I suppose you would not proceed with it.

Pandit Malaviya: I bow to your Excellency's wish.

Proceeding, Pandit Malaviya said the motion under discussion did not involve any political issue, and it was very wrong to push it through.

GIVE MORE TIME TO PUBLIC.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said he had no hesitation in saying that the amalgamation scheme was welcomed by the country as a whole. Without Banking facilities [illegible] There were no two opinions as to the advisability and desirability of amalgamating the three Presidency Banks. But the point at issue was whether the passing of the Bill should be postponed for some time. He wished the Imperial Bank was exactly on the lines of the Federal Bank of America. After all as a practical man with some knowledge of business affairs, he must emphasise that there were certain matters requiring detailed examination by the public. He quite approved of the whole organisation of the scheme and believed it would do a lot of good to the public at large. But the constitution of the Bank was a matter, which the public would take time to consider. Government by its very constitution could pass the Bill, but he would advise them to strengthen their case by giving more time to the public. The passing of the Bill now would carry along with it a reproach from the people and a reflection upon its intentions. Past experience must dictate that in financial matters nothing but slow progress could add to the strength of their case. Concluding, Sir Dinshaw made a strong appeal to Government not to push the measure through at the present session.

Mr. Banerjea agreed with Sir Dinshaw Wacha and repudiated Mr. Hailey's contention that the matter purely concerned business and delay would result in disturbance and dislocation.

VICEROY AND MR. HAILEY.

Mr. Hailey: If Government have created an impression that we are hurrying the Bill we are only sorry. I propose that we should have a Select Committee now, because the Council is now in session, but that we should not proceed with further legislation on the report of the Select Committee until the next session. The motion may be put in that particular form.

Mr. Patel: I perfectly agree to that. I will amend my motion accordingly.

H. E. the President: I do not think it is necessary for the hon. gentleman to make the suggested amendment. All that Mr. Hailey says is that the Select Committee will report on the 20th, but he does not propose to go forward with the Bill in the present session, and will bring it forward in the September session.

Mr. Patel: I understand that is not the position. I think that Mr. Hailey meant that the Select Committee must be left to discuss it whenever it likes. It may not be by the 20th.

H. E. the President: Will Mr. Hailey explain what he said?

Mr. Hailey: I propose that we should not proceed with the legislation on the report of the Select Committee till the September session.

H. E. the President: But do you propose that the Select Committee should sit down and report by the 20th?

Mr. Hailey:—It is not absolutely necessary. If we were to maintain that the Committee should report by the 20th, then we would not be meeting the point put forward by Sir Dinshaw Wacha that we are not giving sufficient time to the Select Committee and the public. We should begin with the Select Committee now and it shall report to the Council by the beginning of September session and then we should proceed to consider it in that session.

MR. HAILEY ACCEPTS MR. PATEL'S AMENDMENT.

H. E. the President: Do you accept Mr. Patel's amendment?

Mr. Hailey: Quite so.

The motion as amended was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Shafi next presented the report of the Select Committee on the Dacca Universities Bill.

The Council adjourned till the 17th instant.

RAILWAY BUDGET.

SIR A. ANDERSON'S SPEECH.

(From our Correspondent.)

Simla, March 12.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir Arthur Anderson introduced the Railway Budget.

He said: "In the statement which I made just a year ago I referred to the difficulties which railways had been labouring under during the war years. These difficulties have not materially lessened in the interval which has since elapsed. Owing to the transition from war to peace work and to the unsettled condition of labour in England we have been disappointed in the delivery of many of the orders placed there, and though materials and equipment have been arriving in the country they have not done so to the extent anticipated. Railways have therefore continued to work under great disabilities and must of necessity be some little time yet, before much of the new equipment can be brought into use and made itself felt. Deliveries will probably be freely made in the early months of the new financial year and these supplemented by the new orders which we have been enabled to place against the provision which the Hon. the Finance Member has found himself in a position to make for the coming year will, it is hoped, prevent any interruption occurring in the work of restoration. A marked improvement in the services which railways render should therefore be evident in the near future. I will perhaps be of interest to the Council if I give a few figures based on the latest information available to show the present position in regard to the vital matter of rolling stock. First, as regards engines. We had under order for this year a total of 619 engines broad and metre gauge. Of these we anticipate that only 158 will arrive and the balance of 461 will therefore form a liability against next year. In addition to this, we are placing orders for 262 more, so that we shall have 723 under order with a reasonable expectation of receiving a large majority during the year. In regard to goods stock we had 17,02[illegible] wagons under order in this year, of which we expect to receive the materials for 11,753 the balance of 5,270 supplemented by 8,376. Further orders make our provisions for next year. These further orders [illegible] 3,000 wagons to be built in country. If deliveries in this respect come up to expectations, a very sensible relief in the present difficult position should be secured in regard to coaching vehicles. The figures are naturally very modest. We have under order 1,167 of which only 308 are expected to be delivered and we have ordered further 291 against next year. Taking into account the balance of the current year we shall therefore have a total of 1,458 under supply next year.

UNEXPECTED FAILURE OF ENGLISH SUPPLIES.

In regard to this question of rolling stock the fact must not be lost sight of that [illegible] India has reached the stage of manufacturing wheels, axels, brake, gear and other component parts our efforts at improvement are dependent upon English supplies and while the present world demand [illegible]

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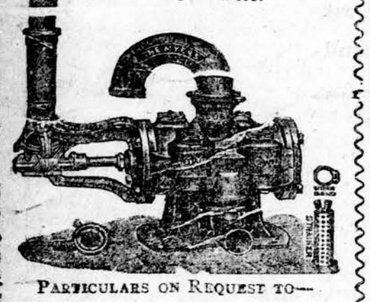

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RAILWAY BUDGET.

(Continued from page 15.

troubles continue this is as shown by this year's experience a very uncertain factor. The unexpected failure of English supplies has had the effect of heavily increasing our net Indian capital liabilities by the reduction in credits for issues of revenue stores, after allowing for expenditure on special works necessitated by the movement of troops on the frontier. The Indian expenditure excluding credits obtained for sale of stores to the military department which amounted to 68.03 lakhs was higher by 342.89 lakhs and a transfer of grant to this extent from England to India was in consequence effected. The value of local purchases is estimated at 1,725.31 lakhs which is nearly 7½ crores greater than the purchases in the last year. Before the war our revenue budget estimate of traffic receipts for the current year provided for an increase of Rs. 377.39 lakhs compared with 1918-19 actuals. It was based on the assumption that consequent on the termination of hostilities, the trade of the country would greatly expand according to the latest estimate. The earnings will exceed those of 1918-19 by Rs. 30,239 lakhs. The comparatively small decrease of Rs. 75 lakhs as compared with the budget estimate is in a large measure due to the disturbances in the Punjab and the consequent restriction imposed on traffic. The saving in the working expenses, which amounted to Rs. 120 lakhs is mainly attributed to the gain by Exchange on English stores issued on the Revenue account. The funds allotted for Railway purposes in the coming year viz., Rs. 219,764 crores, which would have been equivalent to Rs. 317,213 had the old rate of Exchange continued, are again record figures and I congratulate the Hon. Mr. Hailey on the effort he has made. The demands made upon Railways are ever increasing and so long as the scarcity of shipping between local ports continues, congestion is bound to occur. Inconvenience will, still, therefore, require to be put up with; but with the increased provision of funds at our disposal the capacity of the Railways will steadily increase and the worst, may I hope be regarded as over. The large English grant provided for next year is in some degree the result of the failure of supplies in 1919-20, provision being necessary to meet the liabilities thrown forward. Apart from this special feature, our budget has been designed in the first place to provide as far as possible for the improvement of traffic facilities, such as the doubling of main tracks, extensions of yards, sidings, station accommodation, *et cetra* which have been unavoidably deferred during the war and are now urgently required to meet a rapidly expanding trade. The figures adopted for receipts are Rs. 475 lakhs more than the revised estimate of 1919-20. It is expected that the traffic will show considerable expansion next year, owing to the favourable agricultural prospect and development of the trade of the country.

EXPENSES.

The budget of working expenses shows an increase of Rs. 486 lakhs over the current year's revised estimate, due mainly to larger programme of renewals of permanent way and rolling stock to additional expenditure to meet the increased traffic and for increased establishment charges. The increase would have been greater, but for the fact that the value of English stores issued to revenue is taken at a higher rate of Exchange than in current year. The provision for revenue during the next year is placed at Rs. 1,075 lakhs again Rs. 975 lakhs in current year's budget estimate. It will help the council to some realisation of the increasing demands made on Railways, if I quote a few figures. In the pre-war year, 1913-14, the freight on mileage of goods traffic was approximately 15,623 millions; in 1918-19 the figure was 22,149 millions, an increase of 42. For coal alone the to mileage increased during the same period from 5,203 millions to 9,887 millions or by 92 cent. When it is remembered that the enormous increases had to be dealt with a depleted staff and a rapidly deteriorating stock and that additions and replacemen were impossible, Railways may I consider justly congratulate themselves on the manner in which they have met the call made on them The increasing consumption of coal and its continued dependence of rail carriage one of the chief difficulties, presenting itself at the present time. The development of the principal coal carrying lines to meet this ever growing trade is receiving the closest attention and in addition Government have taken steps to open out the Sor Coal Field near Quetta, with a view to meeting requirements of the North Western Railway as far as possible from this source in common with other local industries.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

Railways have not been free from labour troubles, during the year which has passed, but though there have been partial interruption of work occasioning a certain amount of dislocation, railway men generally may be congratulated on the sound common sense they have shown in representing in a regular manner the economic disabilities they regard themselves to be labouring under.

INCREASE IN WAGES BILL.

Railway administrations have in their turn recognised legitimate claims by the revision of scales of pay from time to time as the occasion arose. The enhanced cost resulting there from has increased the wages Bill by nearly 4 crores or rupees per annum over what it would have stood at, had the old scales of pay remained in force. The Hon. Mr. Crum said the day before yesterday that he would like to be informed as to the percentage of increase in working costs. For his information I may say that assuming his enquiry relates to the current year, ordinary expenses are estimated to the cost about 17 per cent. fuel, 11½ per cent. and renewals and replacements about 150 per cent over those of 1918-19. These substantial increases in the cost of working our railways have compelled us reluctantly to slightly revise some of our rates on commodities which can best bear an increase. The most important change is in coal freights which are being enhanced by from 5 per cent, while other merchandise traffic there has had freights enhanced practically all round, by from 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. Generally speaking railway administrations are averse to raising rates and fares but with the constant and growing increase in operating expenses, there has been no option left to them but to follow in a modified form the lead set by every other industry in the country. During the discussion which took place yesterday. The Hon. Members laid stress on the shortcomings both in the accommodation provided in passengers trains and in their number. As they are aware a very considerable curtailment of passenger services occurred during the war, but I stated last year that Government would use their best endeavours to rest the services to their former level at the earliest possible date. I am pleased to be able to say that considerable progress has been made in this direction, as during the past year the passenger train mileage has increased by over 36,000 miles daily. Steps are also being taken to improve the type of 3rd class carriages on long distance trains. In the improved type already introduced on one of the principal railways considerably more room is provided for passengers than is the case in the existing type, while improvements in other directions have also been effected.

BEGINNING OF NEW CONSTRUCTION IN COMING YEAR.

Hon. Members are aware that of recent years new construction has practically been at a standstill. It will be a satisfaction to them to learn that we can look forward to making a beginning during the coming year with some lines which have for long had to be held in abeyance. It will not be possible even now to secure a full measure of materials required to push work forward in an energetic manner and in any case our first concern must be to bring the existing lines to a satisfactory standard before hampering them with new traffic arising from an increased open mileage. In our budget for the coming year we have provided a sum of 9450 lakhs for new projects and 8475 lakhs for the purpose of carrying to completion works already in progress. In this connection we have not been blind to the urgent calls which have come from Bombay and from Calcutta for the improvement of suburban train service arising out of housing difficulties. A committee representing local interests presided over by a member of the railway board is now inquiring as to the best means of meeting Calcutta's requirements. While in Bombay where increased facilities are even more urgently required considerable progress has been made towards bringing the electrification. Of local railways serving suburban areas into being. Sufficient funds to secure a good start being made with the work have been arranged for. attention is that of the restoration of lines Another class of work which invites early dismantled in order to transfer the materials obtained from them to war areas. Funds have been provided for this work being taken up during the coming year and it will be pushed forward as quickly as materials are obtainable. The lines which it is proposed to take in hand are the Guntur Tenali, the Bhagalpur Bausi. The Hyderabad Badin and the Dhakia Sambhal. The Hon. Mr. Crum yesterday expressed himself as not quite satisfied with the reply I gave to his question relating to the proposed new bridge over the Hooghly. It is manifestly impossible for me to give an undertaking that a work for which the preliminary investigations are not yet complete will be put in hand at once. All I can say is that the work has been accepted in principle and that though I shall not be here to take a hand in it. I hope no time will be lost in making a start as soon as the necessary preliminary surveys and borings have been completed.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

DIVISION ON MOTION FOR REPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 11.

The following is the list of division on Mr. Patel's resolution about the appointing of a Committee to consider the repeal of the Press Act, Seditious Meetings Act, and other repressive enactments discussed yesterday:—

For the motion:—Mr. Sastri, Mr. R. Aiyangar, Mir Asad Ali. Mr. Patel, Mr. B. H. Jaffer, Chaudhri Mohammed Ismail, Mr. G. S. Khaparde. and Mr. K. K. Chanda.

Against the motion:—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Claude Hill, Sir George Lowndes, Sir George Barnes, Sir William Vincent, Mr. Shafi, Mr Hailey, Sir Arthur Anderson Sir Thomas Holland, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Mr. Dela Fosse, Mr. E. M. Cook, Mr. H. Sharp, Mr. H. McPherson, Mr. A. H. Ley, Sir William Marris, Mr. R A. Mant, Major-General Sir Alfred Bingley, Mr. E. Burdon, Sir Sydney Crookshank, Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, Sir John Wood, Surgeon-General Edwards, Mr. G. R. Clarke, Mr H. Monerieff-Smith, Mr. A. P. Muddiman, Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, Mr. N F. Paton, Mr. K C. De, Maharajah Sir M. C. Nundi, Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Mr. L. F. Morthead, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Mr. P. J. Pipon, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. H. Cumen, Mr. A. B Nelson, Mr. B. G. Allen and Maung Bah Too.

Those who abstained from voting were:—Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Rai Sahib Seth Nathmal, Sardar Sunderasingh and Sir Sulfiquar Ali.

The rest of the Indian members was absent.

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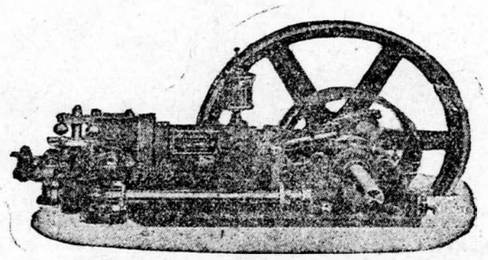

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th March, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at Ambala. Day temperature has risen to the normal in the south-eastern districts: night temperature has also increased and is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in only lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Night temperature is in excess at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajpuaona.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Day temperature is in excess at Mount Abu and night temperature is above normal at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above normal in north Gujarat, but is in defect at Veraval; night temperature is generally in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is above normal in the south-east of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad and the adjacent districts of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and Nizamabad, the latter station recording a maximum of 102 deg. F.; night temperature is above the average at most stations.

General Remarks.—The disturbance that has been affecting Baluchistan has intensified and given nearly general rain there, and is entering northwest India. Light showers are also reported from south Malabar and the west coast of Ceylon.

Rainfall is likely to extend into the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th March, 1920.

The new western disturbance has again caused local rain in Baluchistan. There has also been local rain in Assam with a few falls in Bengal and Upper Burma. Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh two inches; Tezpur, Silchar one and a half; Mymensingh, Balbandin a half; Chaman a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 12th MAR. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade		Humidity	Rainfall		
	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours	8 hrs	Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov to date	Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	69.2	89.0	90	9.91		+0.7
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..		..
Jask	85.3	63.9	59	0.59		+3.19
Do ( )	..	..	..	..		..
Muskat	82.9	71.0	48	0.79		—2.17
Do ( )	..	..	..	..		..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.2	57.0	..	1.98		+8.82
Rawalpindi	75.2	49.5	70	5.14		—1.19
Lahore	80.7	51.0	78	2.69		+0.03
Hissar	87.7	58.3	55	1.02		+0.14
Ambala	86.0	56.0	56	2.98		—1.50
Delhi	85.0	60.8	55	1.36		—1.12
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	88.2	64.1	43	1.75		+0.27
Mainpuri	89.7	61.0	48	1.23		—0.76
Jhansi	84.6	65.1	54	0.98		—0.60
Cawnpore	88.8	62.5	60	1.08		—0.76
Allahabad	92.8	66.1	78	0.47		—1.45
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	92.3	61.8	17	0.78		—0.09
Karachi	91.0	70.1	61	0.45		—0.76
Ajmer	87.4	59.7	46	2.30		+1.14
Jaipur	88.5	63.4	20	2.08		+0.89
Kotah	84.4	68.6	43	1.93		+0.52
Mount Abu	75.0	68.4	28	0.73		—0.22
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	66.5	93	0.08		—0.29
Dwarka	82.8	73.2	76	1.04		+0.28
Veraval	81.1	70.8	80	0.76		+0.37
Rajkot	96.4	63.6	23	2.10		+1.70
Bhavnagar Para	95.2	66.0	76	3.68		+3.1
Surat	86.2	70.3	84	4.06		+3.67
Ahmedabad	94.4	67.1	51	1.80		+1.09
Deesa	96.0	60.6	62	0.06		—0.37
Neemuch	91.2	61.3	68	3.12		+2.35
Indore	95.3	61.1	52	4.89		+3.9
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	91.7	61.7	50	1.06		—1.29
Saugor	88.1	61.0	36	0.69		—1.27
Hosangabad	92.1	59.4	53	3.68		+2.08
Khandwa	94.3	68.6	59	6.60		+5.46
Akola	91.0	69.8	44	1.71		0
Amraoti	97.2	66.5	40	2.91		+1.09
Nagpur	97.7	63.6	81	0.89		—1.31
Chanda	98.3	64.9	35	1.10		—0.87
Raipur	96.5	70.8	55	0.18		—1.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	74.8	88	1.50		+0.88
Ratnagiri	86.8	72.1	73	0.73		—0.21
Marmugoa	85.6	78.8	84	3.91		+2.68
Karwar	88.5	71.8	92	3.11		+1.07
BOMBAY TO GOA & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.2	64.2	40	1.82		+0.80
Ahmednagar	101.8	56.0	21	4.19		+2.76
Poona	98.0	54.4	51	2.58		+1.38
Sholapur	99.8	2.8	30	2.79		+1.12
Bijapur	97.7	64.5	48	2.49		+1.19
Belgaum	90.8	60.5	61	5.57		+4.36
Aurangabad	96.6	67.8	28	3.14		+1.86
Nizamabad(Indur)	101.4	63.5	27	1.87		+0.43
Hyderabd	98.0	68.2	60	8.91		+7.42
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.9	74.3	77	9.21		+5.77
Calicut	88.4	76.1	82	19.40		+12.93
Cochin	91.7	79.4	77	19.60		+10.23
Colombo	87.0	73.5	96	0.29	28.77	—0.37
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.6	76.7	81	11.78		+5.07
Bellary	100.2	70.5	41	6.31		+3.07
Cuddapah	102.1	76.3	64	9.63		+4.76
Madras	90.1	4 5	86	26.94		+6.23
Bangalore	93.8	67.5	78	7.02		+3.47
Coimbatore	97.8	70.6	79	6.51		+0.99
Trichinopoly	99.1	77 0	77	21.98		+13.03
Negapatam	87.8	80.0	75	29.97		+23.58

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 12th March 1920 was 30.131 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of an aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

INDIGO PLANTERS IN COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 10.

At the High Court Justices Mukerjee and Chaudhri are engaged in hearing the appeal preferred by Mr. William Irwin against the decision of Justice Rankin decreeing a suit brought by Mr. Donald James Reid claiming damages for alleged defamation, by Mr. Irwin. Both Mr. Irwin and Mr. Reid are Indigo planters of Behar. The alleged defamatory statements were published in three letters which appeared in certain Calcutta papers over the signature of Mr. Irwin. These allegations arose out of the proceedings of what is known as the Champaran Agrarian Committee of which Mr. Reid was a member. After the Committee published its report, Mr. Irwin wrote the alleged defamatory letters. Mr. Reid then brought a suit claiming Rs. 50,000 as damages. Justice Banking who heard the case held that some of the letters were defamatory and malicious and decreed the suit assessing the damages at Rs. 3,500. Against that decision the present appeal was preferred. The hearing is proceeding.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops were slightly injured by frost in parts of Sind. They were generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in several districts. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Gujarat, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Lands are being prepared for next season in parts of Konkan, Deccan and Kathiawar. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains were high but generally steady. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—Percentage below normal Sind 58 to 68; Gujarat 36 to 67; Konkan 47 to 75; Deccan 44 to 67; Karnatak 73.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 11th Mar 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.889	Inches.
Temperature of Air	79.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.8	"
Dew Point	72.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.800	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3	"
Minimum do. do.	74.6	"
Direction of Wind from midnight	N.NW.	
Movement of Wind	202	Mile

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Fri.	12	m 11	42	28	5	12	m 5	38	15 9
							5	41a	16 6
Sat	13	m 8	38	23	10	13	m 10	2a	19 2
				21a	11				
Sun.	14	m 5	0	23	3	14	m 0	17	22 0
		7	36a	24	1		11	55a	19 6
Mon	15	m 6	18	22	2	15	m 2	2	21 5
		8	54a	24	11		1	30a	19 3
Tues	16	m 9	22	23	10	16	m 2	53	20 6
		9	30a	25	10		2	27a	18 6
Wed	17	m 9	13	24	11	17	m 3	31	19 4
		10	0a	26	9		3	14a	17 9
Thu.	18	m 9	6	28	1	18	m 3	8	18 2
		10	7a	27	7		7	55a	17 0

Mar. 13 (Friday) Sunrise 6h 5m. Sunset 6h. 43m
" 13 (Saturday) " 6h 49m. " 6h 48m
" 14 (Sunday) " 6h 4m. " 6h. 48m
" 15 (Monday) " 6h 47m. " 6h 49m
" 16 (Tuesday) " 6h 46m. " 6h. 49m
" 17 (Wednes) " 6h 45m. " 6h 49m
" 18 (Thursday " 6h. 44m. " 6h. 49m

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	5d.	2h.	46m a. m.
Last Quarter	12d.	11h.	27·4m. p. m.
New Moon	20d.	4h.	25·8m. p. m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h.	16·m. p. m.

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Keep Peps by your beside, and take them freely whenever you feel the early symptoms of a cold, chill or influenza. Taken in time, Peps throw off infection in the earliest stage, and prevent mischief to the chest and lungs.

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The Day of the Captives
The Great Eve
The Dawn
The Law of the Peoples
The Ideal of the Peoples
The Progress of the Peoples
The Charter of the Nations
The Peace of the World
The Consciousness of Humanity

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Is it asking too much of the nations of to-day to be civilised nations, putting into practice the principles of the civilised man?

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"Peace" had come to imply a state of things which permitted the big nations to treat the little nations as they pleased.

The longer the war goes on, the more the reasons for waging the war increase, some being less and less desirous of losing what they have gained, the others more and more desirous of regaining what they have lost.

Even while wishing for peace, selfishness makes war inevitable.

Beyond the Europe which is dying, there is another Europe which is preparing to live.

It is when their conflicts separate them that the people learn how close they are to one another.

Of what uses are the enterprises of pacifism when peace is not in the hearts of men?

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Table No. 5. (5)

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA RENT BILL TO BE INTRODUCED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 10.

At the next meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday Sir Henry Wheeler will present the Revised Financial Statement for Bengal for 1920-21 after which resolutions on budget will be considered.

On Monday, the Calcutta Rent Bill will be introduced and referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Abdul Kasem will move that in consonance with the spirit of the Royal Proclamation the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta and the District Magistrates in this Presidency be requested to reconsider orders requiring keepers of press and publishers of newspapers to deposit security and that harsh restrictions on newspapers and presses be recinded.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 15.

The Madras Legislative Council resumed sittings this morning when the debate on the District Municipalities Bill was proceeded with. The Hon. Mr. Venkatapathi Raju moved an amendment that a Chairman of the Municipality may be elected not only from amongst the Councillors but also from amongst the voters. The amendment was lost. The Council is proceeding.

SUIT AGAINST MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 11.

At the High Court to-day, on the Original Side, Mr. Justice Kumara Sastriar is engaged in hearing a case in which Selvan Brothers, Merchants, seek to recover from the Madras Corporation a sum of Rs. 12,000 as damages. The plaintiffs allege that the Corporation caused an excavation to be made in 1916 near their building, for the purpose of the municipal drainage scheme, but afterwards failed properly to refill the excavation with the result that the plaintiff's building subsided and attained serious damages. The defendants by a written statement said that the excavation was carried out in compliance with the duty imposed on them under the Municipal Act to provide the city with an efficient system of drainage. The building in question was one in a very dilapidated condition. The whole work of excavation and refilling was done under expert supervision and there was no negligence either on the part of the contractors or the officers of the Corporation. Issues were framed and the case is proceeding.

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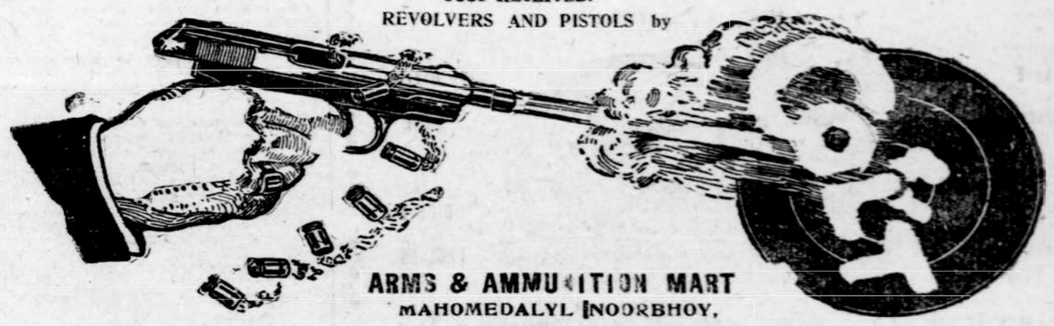

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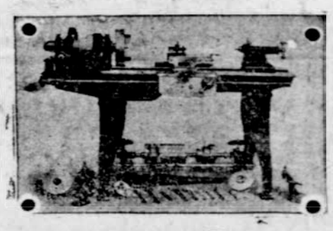

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

4th Sunday in Lent. 14th March, 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Merbecke. Hymns 185, 108, 94, 187. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Anthem Chants—Hymns 107, 106, 184. Collections for Cathedral Sunday Church School. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7.45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 5-15 Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Mabins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion: 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays). Rev. J. Martyn in charge.

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m. Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—No services during October.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujarathi), 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujarathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m (Week days: 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6 p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7 8 and 9 a.m. Evening Service at 6 o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass; 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Sunday Services. Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m., Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

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St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, March 11.)

Mr. F. E. Sharp, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 3rd April, 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, privilege leave for six months in combination with furlough for six months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. W. Heyland proceeding on leave:—

Mr. H. Stanley, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Rao Saheb Maruti Tukaram Kamte to act as District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. W. Heyland till relieved by Mr. H. Stanley.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Vasudev, LL.B., to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona; Mr. Dadiba K. Mehta, LL.B., to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Keshavrao Balkrishna Vasudev, pending further orders; Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Baksh Kadri, LL.B., to do duty as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Dadiba K. Mehta, pending further orders; Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji, LL.B., to do duty as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr. N. B. Deshmukh, pending further orders; Mr. Narhar Balkrishna Deshmukh to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Khandesh, vice Mr. Dhanjishah Dosabhai Cooper, LL.B., pending further orders; Mr. Dhanjishah Dosabhai Cooper, LL.B., to do duty as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Dharwar, vice Mr. L. Coutinho, LL.B., pending further orders; Mr. L. Coutinho, LL.B., to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, pending further orders.

Mr. D. M. MacDonald, District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, is granted, with effect from the 1st April, 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police on Rs. 250 per mensem for a period of six months, and to appoint Mr. Mohanlal Popatbhai to hold it and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar, vice Mr. R. H. Haslam, proceeding on leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. A. G. Douglas Hamilton to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, in addition to his present duties, vice Mr. W. A. H. Miller, proceeding on leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the privilege leave of absence of Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay:—

Mr. H. L. Shoveller to act as Collecor of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Bejanji Vachha. Mr. Jethabhai Mathuradas Mehta to act as Special Second Collector of Income Tax in connection with the Excess Profits Duty vice Mr. H. L. Shoveller. Mr. E. V. D. Chislett, Inspector of Income Tax, Bombay, to act as Deputy Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, vice Mr. Jethabhai Mathuradas Mehta.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks on leave pending further orders:—

Mr. E. M. Hodgson to act as Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle. Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert to act as Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, in addition to his present duties, vice Mr. E. M. Hodgson.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointments on the Personal Staff with effect from the forenoon of the 13th March, 1920:—

(a) Captain A. K. MacEwan, O.B.E., 227th Brigade, R.F.A., Aide-de-Camp, to officiate as Military Secretary, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Greig, C.I.E. (b) Captain C. Brooke Short, Royal Marine, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp, vice Captain A. K. MacEwan, O.B.E.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Henry Freeland, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.E., to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr. W. P. Pechey resigned.

Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Deccan College, Poona, but doing duty as Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 20th June, 1920, furlough on average salary for four months and twenty-two days and on half average salary for seven months and nine days, with permission to prefix the summer vacation of 1920.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Dr. C. J. J. Fox, Ph.D., on return from leave, to be Principal and Professor of Chemistry, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

Mr. G. G. Narke to be Professor of Chemistry and Geology, College of Engineering, Poona, on Rs. 600—20—700 in the Provincial Educational Service with effect from the 10th March, 1920.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Edalji Jamshedji Unvala to be Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments. Mr. Mahomed Valibhai Merchant to be substantive pro tempore Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments.

Major A. F. Hamilton, M.B. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is granted with effect from the 27th March, 1920, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for six weeks.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., is elected by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to be a member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay with effect from 1st April, 1920.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Miss Grace Stapleton, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), to act as First Physician, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, vice Miss E. Turner Watts, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Maharaja of Jind has intimated that he proposed to waive the recovery of a sum of Rs. 4,89,630-8-5, due to the Jind Durbar from Government on account of expenditure incurred by them during the war on the Jind Imperial Service troops over and above the ordinary peace charges. His Highness desires that this amount may be considered as a war contribution to the British Government.

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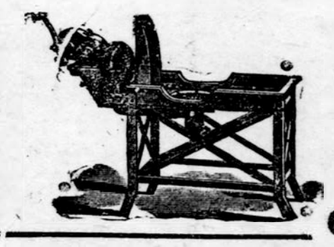

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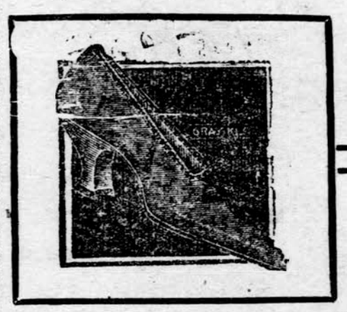

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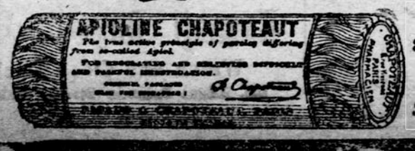

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